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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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11 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEM OF U.S. NATIONAL DEBT

HK210957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 7

[Commentary by Qi Qi [2058 7322]: "The Increasingly Serious Problem of the U.S. National Debt"]

[Text] A major reason for Reagan's reelection is the improvement of the domestic economic situation in the United States. For example, both the inflation rate and the unemployment rate have fallen. However, the national debt incurred by the U.S. Federal Government has exceeded \$1.6 trillion, of which one-third was incurred by the Reagan Administration.

A direct reason for the sharp increase in the U.S. national debt is the substantial growth in the budget deficit of the Reagan administration. According to statistics, the total deficit in the 4 years of Reagan's first term amounted to \$539.2 billion, which is much higher than the total deficit of \$448.4 billion caused by all other postwar administrations. In general, there are two methods of making up for the deficit. One is to increase the issuance of banknotes and the other is to increase public borrowing. Increasing the issuance of banknotes may lead to inflation, so this method will go against the economic policy pursued by the Reagan administration. Then, the main way to make up for the deficit is to increasing public borrowing. As the public debt is rolling bigger and bigger, the U.S. Treasury Department has again and again asked Congress to raise the ceiling for the national debt in order to cope with its hard-pressed situation. In mid-October, before the 98th Congress concluded, it passed an act raising the ceiling for the U.S. national debt to \$1.824 trillion.

If the Reagan administration does not take rapid action to tackle the deficit, the national debt will continue to soar unabated in the near future. According to estimates by the White House's Office of Management and Budget, the U.S. national debt will top \$2 trillion by the summer of 1986, which is double what it was when Reagan came into office, and may even reach \$2.8 trillion by 1989. The estimate by the Congressional Budget Office is even more pessimistic--it holds that the U.S. national debt may exceed \$3.0 trillion by the end of the 1980's.

Such a huge federal debt has constituted a major hidden peril to the development of the U.S. economy. Because the government contracts large amounts of debt on money markets and vies for funds with private enterprises, interest rates have been standing at a high level for a long time and will be hard to lower. This

will hinder the economy from growing further. According to statistics, money borrowed by the federal government from domestic monetary markets this year accounts for more than half of total borrowing, against one-third in 1981.

The sharp increase in the national debt has also caused the growth of the government's interest expenditure. Now interest expenditure accounts for an ever larger proportion of the government's total expenditure. Because interest must be paid due, it has become an important factor contributing to the structural deficit in the U.S. federal budget. According to official statistics, in the 1950 fiscal year the interest payment for the U.S. national debt amounted to only \$5.7 billion; in 1980 the figure was \$75 billion; and in 1984 the figure will soar to \$111 billion. It is expected that the interest payment will be as high as \$214 billion by the end of the 1980's, and will account for 16 percent of the government's total expenditure and amount to the same size of the present defense spending which is now the largest expenditure item. All this shows that the method of increasing public borrowing to cover the deficit will eventually become the root of the new deficit crisis.

When giving an interview to the press after he won re-election, President Reagan said that the prime task for his administration will be to reduce the huge deficit and maintain economic growth. At the same time, however, he tried hard to rule out the possibility of any tax increase. This again raises the question of whether the deficit will really be reduced. Most economists hold that it is impossible to settle the deficit issue if the government only reduces its expenditure. Recently, Stockman, director of the White House's Office of Management and Budget, told the President and the cabinet that the budget deficit next year may reach \$210 billion rather than \$174 billion as was expected before. Preventing the worsening of the national debt issue will continue to be a tough nut to crack for the Reagan administration.

CSO: 4005/207

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ON GANDHI'S PROSPECTS

OW112003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 Nov 84

[XINHUA headline--"An Overview of Situation in India" (by Li Nan and Zhang Zhinian)]

[Text] New Delhi, November 11 (XINHUA)--Successful control of the situation by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's new Indian Government has helped instill confidence into the people though the government is still confronted with many urgent problems.

Life has returned to normal in cities and towns after a week-long violence sparked by Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. Traffic, business and food supply have almost fully resumed. No major violence and other untoward incidents have been reported in the past four days.

Taking office as prime minister at an extraordinary juncture, Rajiv Gandhi has been quite successful in bringing the overall situation under control and restoring peace in the country. He has won favorable comments in the Indian press.

The "National Herald" said editorially that the firmness with which the situation in the capital had been handled showed that Rajiv Gandhi meant business.

Pointing to the fact that Rajiv Gandhi's cabinet is composed almost entirely of his mother's team, a Calcutta newspaper said: "This also is, in fact, a continuation of Mrs. Gandhi's policy."

"Rajiv Gandhi certainly has his own ideas of how the administration should be run and while conforming to the policies and principles of his mother, he may feel that the manner of carrying them out needs changes here and there," the paper said. "If for this, induction of new faces in the cabinet is necessary," it added. "He has obviously decided to wait till the general elections."

Now that Mrs. Gandhi's 12-day mourning ceremonies have come to an end, the new Indian cabinet is facing herculean tasks and will probably meet with enormous difficulties in handling them properly.

A signed article in today's "Indian Express" noted that the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi "has thrown up plenty of uncertainties for the country and it will take a long time before a clear picture emerges about the shape of politics."

The demands on Rajiv Gandhi's time and energy are tremendous. He has quite a number of internal problems to tackle with. He has, till the end of the 12-day mourning period, failed to deliver the main plank in the country's foreign policy. It is generally held that he has also a very heavy duty to discharge in this regard. Nevertheless, he has made it clear that India will continue to play a positive role in the non-aligned movement and intend to improve its relations with neighboring states as well as big powers.

The losses in life and property were enormous in last week's riots. According to official accounts, in the capital alone the death toll reached 613. Besides, 1,099 vehicles were burnt and 913 cases of arson and 205 cases of looting registered. Most Sikh refugees who fled to the relief camps have returned home, but the scars of wounds still remain.

How to further carry on the relief and rehabilitation work, to heal the wounds in emotion and to pacify the feelings of conflicting communities are an arduous task before the government and various authorities.

Some controversial issues have already arisen. One is how to view the causes of the outbreak of violence. Allegations and counter-allegations from different quarters are certain to occur. However, some opposition leaders welcomed the attitude of Rajiv Gandhi who is asking Congress (I) general secretaries to inquire into alleged involvement of party men in the recent riots.

Why did the assassination happen and what responsibilities should the security and intelligence organizations take? These are questions pending answers. Probe into the conspiracy of the assassination has begun and a major shake-up of the police and intelligence is underway. The Delhi police commissioner, the security adviser to the prime minister and some others have been replaced.

The date of the general elections may be announced in the next two weeks. Preparations for the elections have been completed in all states except Punjab and Assam. Although the circumstances are favorable to Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress (I), competition and differences will certainly come to the surface. To win the election, the ruling party and Rajiv Gandhi himself have quite a lot of troublesome work to do and a heavy burden to bear, especially in some southern states. In Andhra Pradesh, for instance, the unsuccessful dismissal of the opposition chief minister has considerably damaged the party's image which needs time and efforts to restore.

Within the ruling party, what has not yet been decided is related to grooming Rajiv Gandhi for party presidency. While party organizations in most states are believed to favor Rajiv succeeding his mother in the party post, a few senior party leaders might feel that it would not be fit to burden him with

the party organizational responsibilities. It is said that the prime minister has not yet made up his mind to accept the offer.

In the economic field, prospects are said to be fine. The prime minister has no pressing economic problems to deal with and can, therefore, give priority to the more urgent tasks of keeping the country unified and handling the political situation.

CSO: 4000/045

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SUDAN, PRC HOLD CULTURAL TALKS IN KHARTOUM

JN192122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, SAF, 25 Nov 19 (SUNA)--Sudanese and Chinese sides today started talks under the chairmanship of Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shumu and the Chinese deputy minister of culture.

At the beginning of talks Shumu welcomed the visiting delegation. He praised the Sino-Sudanese relations which he described as strong and developing. He said that Sudan had played a leading part in the acceptance of China in the United Nations.

The Chinese official thanked the Sudanese Government for hospitality and good reception and said that the aim of this visit is to boost the eternal relations between the two countries.

The Chinese deputy minister of culture said his country's policy aimed at profiting from the foreign cultures, and Sudan is one of the countries that have rich authentic culture, he said. The Chinese official expressed his country's readiness to train some Sudanese cadres in the various fields of culture.

The two sides, however, had talks on cultural relations and means of developing them as preparation for the cultural protocol to be signed next Wednesday at the Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday on a five day visit to the country.

CSO: 4000/045

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN DELEGATE SAYS ISRAEL VIOLATES HUMAN RIGHTS

OW200646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 20 Nov 84

["China Condemns Israel for Violation of Human Rights"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 19 (XINHUA)--China today condemned the "neo-Nazi crimes" of the Israeli authorities for violating human rights on the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

After hearing a report of investigation by the U.N. special political committee of Israel's practices on the occupied territories, Chinese delegate Xu Shangwei said that the Israeli authorities had always defied the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council in this regard.

"By resorting to such tactics as fervent denial, calculated delay by even downright refusal, they have continued with their atrocities on the occupied territories in gross breach of the basic norms of international law as well as the purposes and principles of the U.N. charter," he stated.

He criticized Israel for trying to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

He urged the Israeli authorities to abandon their policy of aggression and expansion and end their occupation of the Arab territories. They must recognize the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to return home and establish their own independent state in Palestine, he said.

He urged the United Nations to take effective measures to ensure the implementation of all the resolutions adopted at previous sessions of the General Assembly which confirm the national rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

He expressed China's support for the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to speed up the realization of the above-mentioned objectives.

"The Chinese government and people will play their part, along with all other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world, in seeking a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question," he concluded.

CSO: 4000/045

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

OMANI ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION--Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Farid bin Mubarak al-Hanaei, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China, gave a reception here today to mark the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Sultanate of Oman. Among the guests were Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leaders of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 19 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/045

WESTERN EUROPE

PCI PAPER REPORTS ON PAJETTA-DENG TALKS

PM141239 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 18

[Dispatch by Siegmund Ginzberg: "Pajetta-Deng: Meeting of 'Old Friends'"]

[Text] Beijing--A meeting of "old friends" took place yesterday between [PCI International Affairs Department Chief] Gian Carlo Pajetta and [PRC Chairman] Deng Xiaoping, China's most prestigious leader. This was followed by a luncheon in the most impressive part of the foreign guests' residence, which was also attended by Ivonne Trebbi; CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department Director Qian Liren; Deputy Director of the Department Li Shuzheng; and other Chinese leaders. It was a private, "confidential" meeting, which began with a public "embrace," during which a number of major political issues were broached, ranging from the reforms that China has undertaken to international detente and peace.

We asked Pajetta whether he could tell us something about the substance of the meeting--the first between leader of our party and Deng since Berlinguer's meeting during his visit in 1980 and Nilde Iotti's in 1981. "The Chinese comrades," he said, "were keen to import to it the nature of a meeting of old friends."

[Ginzberg] Did you discuss politics too?

[Pajetta] Certainly, since it was a meeting of two old friends who have dealt with politics all their lives. [Pajetta ends]

Part of the meeting centered on the major innovation and the problems posed by the document recently approved by the CPC Central Committee's third plenum which, "with courage and realism," Pajetta was keen to stress, is defining the guidelines for a thorough reform of the economic structure of Chinese socialism. Without the interlocutor concealing the fact that there could be worries on the part of those held back by "mental laziness and inertia" with regard to the outcome of these reforms.

Another fundamental issue is that of peace and the need to find negotiated solutions to even the most complex problems of tension and conflict which beset the world. Pajetta expressed his esteem for the principles which underlie the solution reached recently on Hong Kong, inspired by patience and

prudence, and also by the concept of "two social systems in a single country." Deng was keen to stress its validity even with respect to more complex problems such as that of the reunification with Taiwan. Precisely with reference to the solution that it was possible to "invent" for Hong Kong, Pajetta asserts the universal value of dialogue, of the quest for negotiated solutions, and of peaceful coexistence in dealing with the problems of world tension.

There was discussion of the issue of the importance of the peace movements and of the new desire for contacts with various forces and for broad and wide-ranging international political initiatives for peace, detente, and disarmament now expressed by China.

Pajetta arrived in China 24 October with a delegation of the lower house foreign affairs committee headed by its chairman, Deputy Giorgio La Malfa. He then prolonged his stay at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee, an invitation also extended to Deputy Trebbi. During this second part of their visit to China Pajetta and Trebbi had several meetings in Canton and Beijing with representatives of the Chinese party.

Before leaving for Europe, where he will proceed directly to Strasbourg, Pajetta will be meeting with another "old friend"--National People's Congress Chairman Peng Zhen, whom he met first back in 1959 when he was mayor of Beijing before the persecutions suffered during the Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4000/045

WESTERN EUROPE

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER FETES LI XIANNIAN

OW181349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares gave a luncheon at (Cintera) Palace at noon today to welcome President Li Xiannian's visit to Portugal.

Attending the luncheon on invitation were Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian, State Councillor and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, and other members of President Li Xiannian's entourage. Present at the luncheon were wife of Prime Minister Soares, Maria Barroso, Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of National Defense Monta Pinto, and Foreign Minister Jaime Gama.

Soares was the first to speak at the luncheon. He said: President Li Xiannian's visit to Portugal is a "milestone in the history of relations between Portugal and China." The Portuguese side has "attached a great importance to the visit and regarded it as a factor for strengthening our bilateral relations in a hope that it will bring about wider cooperation and better and deeper understanding between the two countries."

Soares said: Both Portugal and China observe the general principles of safeguarding national sovereignty, opposing conspiracy for hegemony, and not interfering in other countries' internal affairs. He stressed that Portugal and China take a "common stand on many current international issues, condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea and calling for complete independence for Kampuchea."

He added: "Portugal is watching, with great interest, the reform being carried out in China to speed up the national construction, as well as China's economic, scientific, and technological achievements."

In reply, President Li Xiannian said: "China seeks to develop friendly relations, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, with all countries in the world, be they big or small, strong or weak, far away from China or China's close neighbors, new acquaintances or old friends. We hold that differences in social system will not create obstacles for developing relations."

President Li said: "Friendly relations and cooperation between China and Portugal have developed steadily in the past few years as we treat each other with due respect and on the equal footing. I believe that it will not be difficult to settle any question that may exist between us so long as both sides continue to treat each other honestly and observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We are willing to work with our Portuguese friends for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries."

President Li pointed out: "At present, the international situation is tense and turbulent. The superpowers' rivalry for hegemony and their intensified arms race pose a grave threat to world peace and the security of other countries. All countries, be they big or small, have the right to speak on major issues concerning international peace and security, and they can contribute to the safeguarding of peace. We have attached importance to the role played by Portugal in the international arena and have appreciated Portugal's efforts to promote unity in Western Europe and the North-South dialogue. We are convinced that so long as all peace-loving, justice-upholding countries and people in the world are united as one in jointly working to put their destiny in their own hands, international tension can be eased and world peace can be safeguarded."

CSO: 4000/045

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC REASSERTS POSITION ON NO CONTACTS WITH VATICAN

AU191621 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Beijing, November 19--China today reasserted its rejection of contacts with the Vatican City as long as the Holy See recognizes Taiwan, in a reaction to statements from the Vatican's Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli voicing the hope that Rome could resume regular contacts with the Chinese Catholic Church.

A spokesman for the Chinese Government's Office for Religious Affairs said that, even though the official version of Casaroli's remarks has not yet been received here, the Chinese position remains unchanged.

"As long as the Vatican maintains relations with Taiwan, and maintains its discriminatory attitude to the (Chinese) patriotic Catholics, there will be no contacts between China and the Vatican," spokesman Wan Yaoping said.

Analysts believed that Beijing might be thawing its position when Cardinal Bishop Jaime Sin of Manila visited China privately at the end of October.

Msgr. Sin had talks with representatives of the Chinese Catholics and with the deputy speaker of the People's Assembly Huang Hua, later voicing optimism over a "reconciliation" between the Vatican and the Association of Patriotic Catholics.

CSO: 4000/045

WESTERN EUROPE

MALTESE ENVOY PREVIEWS LI XIANNIAN VISIT

OW230149 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] On the eve of President Li Xiannian's visit to the Republic of Malta, our station reporter interviewed Mr (Clifford Marx), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in China. The following is his conversation with our reporter:

[Reporter] Mr Charge d'affaires, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, will soon visit the Republic of Malta. This will be the Chinese president's first visit to your country. Would you please say something about the significance of this visit.

[Marx] President's Li Xiannian's visit to Malta will be an important milestone in the annals of the friendly relations between the two countries. We believe that the visit to our country, one of the smallest in the world, by the president of one of the biggest countries in the world is of great importance. We highly appreciate China's handling of the relations between our two countries on the principle of equality. President Li Xiannian's visit will have a significant impact on promoting the friendship between Malta and China. This is precisely one of the main purposes of his visit. We are sure that the visit will very successfully enhance our friendship.

[Reporter] What effects will President Li Xiannian's visit have on the development of Sino-Maltese economic cooperation?

[Marx] Over the past years, economic cooperation between the two countries has developed to a very high level. We have established cooperative relations in many fields, including shipbuilding and harbor construction. We hope that during President Li's visit to Malta, opinions will be exchanged on further expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in trade. It is hoped that the trade between the two countries will increase and our economic cooperation will be further diversified in the future.

CSO: 4005/204

WESTERN EUROPE

LI XIANNIAN'S ACTIVITIES IN MALTA DETAILED

OW220530 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] On the morning of 20 November, Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei paid a courtesy call on Maltese President Barbara at the presidential office. President Li Xiannian said: The relations between China and Malta have always been very good. The Maltese prime minister has paid several visits to China. Now I would like to invite you to visit China. President Barbara said: I hope to visit China soon.

On the morning of 20 November, President Li Xiannian and his wife and entourage presented flowers at Freedom Hill which is a symbol of independence and freedom for the Maltese people, where Britain's flag was lowered for the last time and the Maltese flag was raised.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, held formal talks with Maltese Foreign Minister Trigona.

On the afternoon of 20 November, Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife and entourage visited the breakwater under construction at the (Saxlokk) Port and the Chinese and Maltese workers there. The breakwater project is being built with the investments from the Maltese Government and with technical aid from China.

Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff called on President Li Xiannian at the guest-house on the evening of 20 November.

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WESTERN EUROPE

FURTHER FROM PORTUGUESE MEDIA ON LI VISIT

OW210652 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, November 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese President Li Xiannian's first state visit to Portugal has "opened a new perspective in Portugal's relations with China," and marked a milestone in the history of their relations, Portuguese media here observed. The Chinese president left here yesterday after four-day state visit beginning November 16.

A high-ranking Portuguese official told XINHUA today that "your president's visit is very successful and impressive. The Portuguese people are very satisfied with the visit, which will push the relations (between the two countries) forward."

Portuguese mass media have reported the Chinese president's visit in detail. They pointed out that President Li's visit, aimed at seeking "peace and friendship in the course of cooperation," will strengthen China's relationship with Western Europe. They believed that the visit was "a starting point for a new cooperation" and marks "new development" in relations between China and Portugal.

Many Portuguese newspapers have also carried reports on China's current economic reform, its policy of opening to the outside world and modernization drive.

CSO: 4000/045

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA VIEWS FRG EFFORTS TO EASE TENSIONS

OW210809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 21 Nov 84

["Round-up: Bonn's New Diplomatic Initiative"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 20 (XINHUA)--Signs of a thaw in Washington-Moscow relations after Ronald Reagan's re-election have set sensitive politicians in Bonn into immediate action. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher plans to go to Warsaw tomorrow for a three-day visit, followed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Washington later this month as the first Western leader to meet the re-elected U.S. President.

The two trips, though opposite in direction, have the same goal--to warm up the year-long, almost frozen U.S.-Soviet relations, and reactivate East-West contacts.

Federal Government spokesman Peter Boenisch indicated Saturday that Kohl will be accompanied by Genscher during his U.S. visit. Their talks with Reagan will be focused on U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks and ways to improve East-West relations. In a recent speech, the chancellor confidently predicted a possible major step toward disarmament in the near future.

In Warsaw, Genscher is expected to underscore once again the importance of frequent contacts among smaller countries of the two military blocs in working for detente, especially at a time when signs of a softening up have been detected in the attitudes of the two superpowers toward each other. Genscher also plans to visit Czechoslovakia in mid-December.

To remove any possible misunderstanding that his country is dealing with East European countries behind the back of Moscow and also to mediate between the two superpowers, Genscher arranged a meeting yesterday with the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, explaining to him the great store Bonn sets by its relations with the Soviet Union and stressing at the same time the Europeans' desire to "make their own contributions" to East-West dialogue. Genscher also reportedly voiced support for Finland's proposition that a top-level political meeting be held next year on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the European Security Conference documents.

There was no time to lose so far as East-West relations were concerned, Genscher was reported to have said. He expressed the hope that "constructive contributions" would be made to the betterment of East-West relations at the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers meeting scheduled for next month in Berlin, capital of Democratic Germany, and that NATO's ministerial meeting to be held later this same month would work in the same spirit.

The spokesman also welcomed Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's recent remarks about U.S.-Soviet relations as "positive and realistic." In addition, Kohl visited Italy last week, followed by a brief visit to Paris. He is travelling to Vienna tomorrow. How to push ahead with the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks and thereby defuse East-West tension was the main topic dominating his talks with leaders of the countries he visited. It is learned that the Federal Government will call an enlarged meeting of its diplomatic envoys next week to make preparations for Kohl's upcoming visit to the United States.

The fact that the Federal German Government acts so quickly on the first glimpse of hope for detente explains from one angle the preoccupation of West European countries with the strained relations between the two superpowers and the situation in Europe.

Since NATO's deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe last year, the freezing U.S.-Soviet relations have chilled the political climate in Europe, rendering the repeated European efforts to break the deadlock to no avail. For Bonn, the sustained charges of revanchism by Moscow over the past months and the calling off of visits by Democratic German and Bulgarian leaders will surely be unpleasant memories that will accompany it into 1985.

Now, it is hoped among political circles here that there may be a warmer spring at the start of next year.

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WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SICHUAN DELEGATION LEAVES UK--London, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--A delegation from China's Sichuan Province led by its governor Yang Xizong left here Saturday for Paris after concluding a three-week friendly visit to Britain. During its visit, the Sichuan delegation and the Sino-British Trade Council initialed a trade agreement designed to strengthen relations between the Chinese province and Britain. The agreement foresees increasing exchanges in the industrial, agricultural, economic, technological and cultural fields between Britain and the most populous Chinese province. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, trade ties in various forms, such as production cooperation, joint ventures, and technology transfer, will be encouraged. The delegation, during its visit to Leicestershire, explored the possibility of establishing sister relations between Leicestershire and Sichuan Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 11 Nov 84]

DELEGATION IN LUXEMBOURG--Luxembourg, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Prime Minister Jacques Santer today met on separate occasions a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries headed by its president, Wang Bingnan. Both the grand duke and the prime minister praised the excellent relations between China and Luxembourg and expressed the hope to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Grand Duke Jean told President Wang Bingnan that his trip to China in 1979 left him a deep impression and said he hoped to visit China again to see its tremendous achievements. Meanwhile, President of the Chamber of Deputies Leon Bolendorff also met the Chinese delegation today and held a luncheon in its honor. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 11 Nov 84]

FRENCH INSURANCE OFFICIAL--Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian met here this afternoon with Madame Y. Chassagne, chairman of the Insurance Union of Paris, and her party. The two sides reviewed the ties of cooperation between the two countries' insurance circles and exchanged views on furthering such cooperation. Song Guohua, vice-chairman of the People's Insurance Company of China, was present. According to an agreement signed yesterday between the two Chinese and French insurance organizations, the two sides will strengthen cooperation in reinsurance, exchange information on insurance in different parts of the world, and study possibilities for direct cooperation in the future. The Insurance Union of Paris also proposed to help train Chinese insurance personnel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 13 Nov 84]

LI XIANNIAN IN PORTUGAL--The Portuguese media attaches great importance to President Li Xiannian's visit to Portugal. On the day of President Li's arrival in Lisbon, many Portuguese newspapers and radio stations published editorials, commentaries, and reports to welcome President Li. The (TIMES) frontpaged a long editorial, entitled: "A New Stage of Sino-Portuguese Relations." In addition, it devoted nine papers to reports on China and on brief biographies of principal Chinese leaders. Other Portuguese newspapers, such as DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, CORREIO DA MANHA, and O DIA, also published relevant reports and articles. Two major radio stations reported on President Li's visit. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 84]

PRC NUCLEAR POSITION--London, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--Britain's largest peace organization is pleased that China remains committed to a declaration made in 1964 that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons, or use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear state or nuclear-free zone. Joan Ruddock, the chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) told a press conference here today that the CND doesn't expect China to announce unilateral nuclear disarmament, but it believes that China can take important initiatives towards worldwide nuclear disarmament. Ruddock and other CND members have just returned from a 15-day visit to China. The British peace movement had had no contact with China before. The delegation members emphasized that the CND had been assured there had not been, nor would there be, any transfer of nuclear technology or nuclear weapons knowhow to any other country by China. Ruddock and her colleagues said they were convinced China seeks peace and a peaceful future in which to carry out its large-scale economic development. China would not and could not join the superpowers in their nuclear arms race, they said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 17 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/46

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY BRIEFS GUESTS--Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu and Mrs. Miculescu gave a reception here today for the forthcoming 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy here, briefed the guests on the agenda of the congress and Romania's 1986-1990 social economic development plan and a long-range program up to the year 2000. Dorobantu said that the implementation of these plans would help Romania's economic development and consolidate its independence and sovereignty. He predicted that Romania would be a fully developed socialist society by the end of this century. A documentary film on Romania's reconstruction was shown at the reception. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 17 Nov 84]

HUNGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli hosted a banquet in honor of a Hungarian health delegation led by Minister of Health Schultheisz Emil here this evening. In their toasts, both ministers expressed the hope for constant development of friendship between the people as well as medical workers of the two countries. Hungarian Ambassador to China Ivan Laszlo and Mrs Ivan were present at the banquet. The Hungarian delegation arrived in Beijing earlier today on a friendly visit to China as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 17 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/045

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA EXAMINES ISSUES AT UPCOMING OAU SUMMIT

OW102145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 Nov 84

["Forthcoming OAU Summit Faces Serious Problems" (by Ye Zhixiong and Teng Wenqi)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, November 10 (XINHUA)--The 20th summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will open here on November 12, at a time when 36 African countries are threatened with prolonged severe drought and the unity of OAU is under serious test.

The upcoming summit will discuss the differences between OAU countries over the issues of Western Sahara and Chad, and Namibia's independence which is being delayed by South Africa with the support by some Western powers.

According to information reaching the OAU headquarters here, dozens of African heads of state or government will personally attend the summit to find ways to maintain African unity and promote regional cooperation and overcome the current economic difficulties.

The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario guerrilla of Western Sahara has now been recognized by 28 of the 50 OAU member states. SADR claimed that it was already admitted as the 51st OAU member by an "administrative decision." But Morocco insists that it still has the right to control this former Spanish colony and refuses to have direct talks with Polisario for a ceasefire. The Polisario has repeatedly affirmed its "right" to attend the summit while Morocco threatened to withdraw from the OAU if Polisario is allowed to do so.

In view of the failure of the preliminary peace talks in Brazzaville last month, the OAU summit is expected to call on all sides of the Chadian conflict to strictly observe the French-Libya agreement on their troop withdrawal reached last September and call for peace negotiations between the Ndjamen government and the Goukouni faction for national reconciliation without foreign interference.

OAU member states have shown understanding of the recent peace agreements signed by Angola and Mozambique with South Africa. They also expressed indignation over South Africa's continued defiance of the United Nations

Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence, particularly by linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The current drought in Africa has aroused worldwide concern. The OAU summit is expected to take up emergency measures about the food crisis and review the economic situation and long-term economic policies of the continent.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC, CONGOLESE YOUTH TO INCREASE COOPERATION

OW171920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Brazzaville, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Chinese and Congolese youth organizations signed a protocol on cooperation between them here yesterday.

The protocol was signed at the end of a 5-day visit to Congo by the Chinese youth delegation led by Cao Xiaobing, deputy secretary-general of the All-China Youth Federation.

According to the protocol, the All-China Youth Federation and the Congolese Socialist Youth Union will increase friendly relations of cooperation and hold consultations and exchange of information on international problems of common interest.

On the same day, Congolese minister of youth and sports, and first secretary of the youth union Gabriel Oba-apounou met with the members of the Chinese delegation.

During the visit, the delegation had talks with leaders of the Congolese youth organization and a sightseeing trip in the capital and Pointe Noire.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

BOTSWANA'S CHINESE EXHIBIT--Gaborone, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--A Chinese arts and crafts exhibition opened here today at the Botswana National Museum and Art Gallery. At the opening ceremony, Chinese Ambassador Lu Defang expressed the hope that the first exhibition in this country of goods from China would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. Botswana Minister of Home Affairs M.K. Kgabo said "we hope that through this exhibition, there will develop an important mixing of cultures which will in turn enrich the lives of our two peoples. We have a lot to learn from each other." Alongside the almost 400 items of traditional Chinese arts and handicrafts is a picture display showing recent economic developments in China. The exhibition will close on December 30. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 20 Nov 84]

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT HONORS ENVOY--Yaounde, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Cameroonian President Paul Biya said here today that he would continue to work for strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the two parties. He made this statement when he received the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Miao Jiurui. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. President Biya praised the excellent relations existing between the two countries and reaffirmed his wish to pay an official visit to China at an appropriate time. Later, a lunch was given by the president in honour of the Chinese ambassador and his wife. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 15 Nov 84]

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

MEXICAN EDITOR--Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met Oscar Edmundo, chief editor of the economic page of the Mexican newspaper ONE PLUS ONE, and his wife here this afternoon. Peng Chong briefed them on the Chinese foreign policy, and progress of the reform of the economic structure in the Chinese urban and rural areas. Edmundo and his wife have arrived in China at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association to gather material about the reform of the economic structure in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 19 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/46

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CHINA'S ANCIENT REFORMERS

HK160331 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Li Zude [2621 4371 1795]: "A Random Talk on Ancient China's Reforms"]

[Text] The Chinese nation is a great one with an innovative spirit. In the past, many well-known reformers emerged in China. With the viewpoint of opposing the practice of sticking to old ways and conventions, they acted boldly and made innovations when dealing with various social malpractice prevailing at the time, thereby making gigantic contributions to the historical development of Chinese society.

The Historical Role of Ancient Reformers

The emergence of feudal society in China was closely related to the reforms of China's ancient reformers. The Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period were the turning point at which China evolved from the slavery system to feudal system. It was also the time when reform movements of various states were thriving. For example, Guan Zhong of the state of Qi levied taxes on farmland in accordance with its area and fertility. Later, the state of Jin abolished the system of periodical land enfeoffment, which was first introduced in the early Zhou Dynasty. Instead, it implemented the "system of land distribution," in which peasants "would continue to till their fields rather than changing them periodically." In the state of Lu, the Jisun family abolished the system of cutting farm land into nine squares with a communal field in the middle. Instead, it promulgated the decree on primitive land tax, which formally recognized the legal status of private land. The state of Chu "revised taxation as a source of income," while Zi Can of the state of Zhen introduced the "Zuoqiu [0155 8002] tax." Hence, they furthered the reform in the taxation system. These reforms played a very important role in the collapse of the slavery system and the development of the feudal system. During the Warring States Period, Li Kui of the state of Wei, Wu Qi of the state of Chun, Shen Buhai of the state of Han, and Zhao Lihou of the state of Zhao also carried out reform in varying degrees. Thus, we can see the significant role that China's ancient reformers played in the progress in which China was transformed from a slave society into a feudal one, which should not be neglected.

In the developmental progress of China's feudal society, reform was carried out in an all-round way. It played a particular positive role in such areas as politics, economy, culture, education, election, [xuan ju 6693 5282] and social customs. For example, in order to put an end to the separatist situation caused by the Western Zhou Dynasty's enfeoffment system, Emperor Qin Shi Huang "divided the whole empire into prefectures and counties, while laws and decrees were issued by the central court." Thus, he established a complete ruling organization and feudal bureaucratic system extending from the central court to the local level. This was a great change in the history of China's political system. In his economic reform, the Western Han Dynasty's Sang Hongyang seized control over salt-making, iron-making, and trade from the hands of the rich merchants, thereby playing a positive role in consolidating the feudal economy and improving the centralization system of feudal autocracy. In the wake of the development of China's feudal society, some innovative reformers boldly reformed the taxation system while continuing to perfect the feudal political system. For example, Emperor Xiao Wen Di of the Northern Wei Dynasty introduced the system of land equalization; the san zhang [0005 7022] system; and the system of land tax, forced labor, and payment in kind. He abolished the system of "jiu ping hun tong" [0046 0756 3236 6639], which levied land tax and payment in kind on a household basis; and put an end to the irrational situation in which "a hundred families combined into a single household," and "a thousand men were under a single registry." To a certain extent, he "equalized the taxation," which helped the development of social productive forces. The double taxation system of the Tang Dynasty's Yang Yan was a significant reform in the history of the ancient Chinese taxation system. It was a further development in light of the collapsing system of land equalization and the ownership of great feudal lands. On the principle of levying taxes in accordance with "the difference between poor and rich people," it replaced the system of land tax, forced labor, and payment in kind which was "based on the male population." As this system was simple and easily carried out, it was continued over dynasties, or some 800 years, until the late Ming Dynasty, when Zhang Juzheng substituted for it the "single tax" system. For taxes levied on farm land, the "single tax" system changed its principle from "the difference between poor and rich people" to "levying on mu basis," that is the amount of tax delivery was determined by the size of farm land. Hence, this greatly simplified the procedure of tax levy and eliminated various malpractices that stemmed from changes in the wealth and poverty of the people. The system was also beneficial to the commodity economy, as well as helped the rudimentary development of capitalism. Later, Emperor Yong Zheng of the Qing Dynasty "allocated farm land in connection with the male population" on the basis of "levying on mu basis." According to the practice, various taxes, such as individual taxes and forced labor, were combined with the land tax, so that both the individual taxes and land tax were calculated on the basis of the size of farm land. Thus, this further simplified the categories of taxation and the procedure of examination. To a certain extent, this eased the burden of people in terms of tax delivery and forced labor. From this we can clearly see that the development from the system of land tax, forced labor, and payment in kind to the double taxation system and later to the "single tax" system and then to the system of "allocating farm land in

connection with the male population" is the progress of history. It is also the inevitable trend of historical development. But all these can be achieved only by reforming society. Proceeding from this viewpoint, the China's feudal society developed simultaneously with the social reform.

Furthermore, many reformers throughout the history of China emphatically consolidated the administration of government officials in the light of the corrupt feudal bureaucratic system. For example, Wang Anshi reformed the "redundant officials," the "redundant soldiers" and "excessive expenditure" of the Song Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, Zhang Juzheng put forward the "assessment system" for government officials, so as to improve the efficiency of imperial organs. In the Qing Dynasty, Emperor Yong Zheng introduced the system of "special allowances" for honest officials. On the one hand this recognized existence of corruption and on the other, it limited the practice to a certain degree, so that it more or less helped to ease the burden of the people.

We should point out that historically, many of China's ancient reformers were of minority nationality. For example, they were Emperor Xiao Wen Di of the Northern Wei Dynasty, Wanyang Yon of the Jin Dynasty, Kublai Khan of the Yuan Dynasty, Emperor Yong Zheng of the Qing Dynasty, and so on. Like the reformers of the Han nationality, they arduously did their pioneering work and made achievements in a bold way. While spending great efforts on eliminating the backward and obsolete customs of their own nationalities, they strived to study the advanced culture of the Han nationality, thereby making great contributions to promoting harmony among China's nationalities and safeguarding the unity of the country.

Therefore, we can see that the history of China's feudal society has shown that reform conforms to the developmental trend of history, conforms to the objective requirements of economic development, and eliminated the backward part in the feudal superstructure which obstructed the development of social productive forces. Proceeding from this significance there will be no progress without reform; and only reform can make the society continue to develop.

In ancient times, reforms were in the nature of an improvement within the feudal ruling class, and were mainly carried out in the form of a political reform movement from the upper level to the lower level. But even then, any kind of reform must inevitably be harmful to the vested interest of some people in the feudal ruling class. Therefore, the struggle between reform practices and antireform practices were very fierce. The main reason for the conservative forces acting against reform was that "the patriarchal codes are unchangeable." From their viewpoint, the main cause for all chaos and corrupt phenomena in feudal society was that the society did not observe "the patriarchal codes"; and so long as they did so, there would possibly be peace under the sun. But they understood neither that "the patriarchal codes" were after all created through the practice of people, nor the cause for their destruction on the wake of social development. Historically it has been a common point that all of the conservative forces cherished the outmoded,

preserved the outworn, and stuck to old ways. In order to carry out reform, the reformers had to smash the bonds by accusations such as "political reform causes confusion in normal practices," and "frams the late emperors." They must be bold in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against obsolete tradition, old practices, and outdated thinking. It is just as Wang Anshi summarized in his political reform, "we should not fear the mandate of heaven, nor follow the practices of our ancestors, nor have pity for outmoded customs." Such thinking fully embodies the common characteristics of innovations made by the reformers throughout the years. It is also the most forcible reply to the conservative forces.

Lessons of Failure of Ancient Reformers

Reform can become successful, or can fail. Wang Mang was "a failure as a reformer" in Chinese history. The main reason that he failed in his reform is because he was divorced from reality. For example, in order to solve the problems of land annexation and slavery, he declared the restoration of the ancient "system of cutting farm land into nine squares with a communal field in the middle." He also stipulated "the ownership of all land by the emperor," and the prohibition of trade in "private slaves." All these were simply not feasible in the feudal society which focused on private ownership. Furthermore, he repeatedly changed the monetary system, the grading system for officials, the names of prefectures and counties, and the administrative regions, so that the common people did not know what course to follow. Consequently, the economy deteriorated and class contradictions became sharper. Though the reform of Wang Mang ended in failure, his shrewd eye had an insight into the malpractices prevailing at that time, and found the crux of contradiction. Therefore, it was by no means by chance that the situation of the "resurgence of Emperor Guang Wu" emerged in the succeeding Eastern Han Dynasty, as the emperor introduced, on the basis of Wang Mang's practices. The policies of "Du Tian" [1653 3944] which focused on measuring farm land, and on freeing the slaves.

But why some reformers did not come to a good end, for example, Shang Yang was torn asunder by five carts because of reform; Sang Hongyang was killed shortly after being under attack from all sides at a meeting on salt-making and iron-smelting; Wang Mang was killed because of reform failures; Yang Yan was relegated to Ya Zhou as a local military official, and was later killed under the charge of "undermining the law and ruining the system"; Wang Anshi died in a depressing way; Zheng Juzheng's system "suffered a crushing defeat after his death," and his whole family's possessions were confiscated; and so on?

Historically speaking, not all of the reformers came to a bad end, and the misfortunes suffered by them as individuals were just a part of it. Nevertheless, the individual bitter experiences of these reformers reflects the limitations of the time of the feudal reforms.

First, various reforms in the feudal society were the special products of class contradiction between peasants and landlords. The reason that the

feudal ruling class carried out reform was because it was forced to do so under the circumstances in which the class contradiction was becoming more acute. The aim in carrying out reform was to prolong its feudal rule; and this determined the tragic destiny of these reforms. Basically speaking, these reformers implemented "land equalization," "tax equalization," and "transport equalization" under circumstances in which the feudal ownership of vast lands and the feudal grading system based on ownership of land could not be changed. Therefore, it was impossible to completely achieve the reforms. Whenever the class contradiction was mitigated and the feudal rule was consolidated, the goal of reform was then achieved. Thus, the reforms lost their strong continuity and vitality.

Second, the conservative forces in society which opposed reform were often the vested interests of the feudal ruling class. The majority of them were influential feudal officials, great landlords, and major merchants. They formed a gigantic force in society. On the contrary, the reformers were comparatively weak in this respect. Most of the reformers came from humble class origins, or had roots at grassroots level. Though they sometimes depended on the power of the regime to promote their reform and they often pinned their hopes on the emperor. Once the emperor died or changed his mind, the opposition forces then took advantage of the opportunity and staged a comeback. Consequently, the reform was given up halfway and the reformers then suffered.

Third, the reform was carried out from the upper to the lower lever, therefore it lacked a profound foundation among the masses. Though the reformers once advocated such principles as "giving priority to qualified personnel" and "appointing people on their merits," with an aim of training the hard core of reform, the reformers were not a stable political group. They often disintegrated in the wake of promotion in political status of the newly selected personnel and changes in the political situation. This was fully shown by the change of direction of the reformer Lu Huiqing, in the reform of Wang Anshi. At the same time, because, to a certain extent, the reform lacked a foundation among the masses, the situation whereby "the policy works when that person survives, but stops when that person dies" occurred whenever the reformer died (such as Zhang Juzheng) and there was no successor. Therefore, a vigorous reform movement came to an end.

Fourth, nobody paid serious attention to problems when implementing the reform. For example, Sang Hongyang paid no attention to the quality of iron-ward when he monopolized salt-making and iron-smelting, and sold the products at a flat price. Furthermore, the agricultural tools produced were poor in quality and were a unitary product of "large size" so that they did not conform to the local conditions and were unfavorable to the development of production. In the meantime, some corrupt officials and lawless tyrants took advantage of the opportunity when implementing the reform, and exploited the common people by playing tricks. For example, Wang Anshi originally intended to loan money to the people so as to check the private annexation and the exploitation of loan-sharks when he introduced the young crops law. But the amount of loans provided was in connection with the repayment capability of

the households concerned. Therefore, the wealthy upperclass households borrowed large amounts of money from the government, and this furthered land annexation and the exploitation of loan-sharks. As a result, things went contrary to his wishes.

Reforms in feudal times were mostly carried out under the situation in which various social contradictions were very acute. If the reform measures were appropriate, the social contradictions would be mitigated; otherwise, or when new malpractices emerged amid the reform, the acute social contradictions would become more tense; just like pouring oil on the fire. Thus, the reform became a catalyst which led to the outbreak of various social contradictions, and the reformers then became the "scapegoats" of various social forces. This was a tragedy, as well as a misunderstanding of history.

Among China's ancient reformers, some suffered misfortune, but they left behind immortal achievements. It is the most justifiable appraisal of the reformers in history that "though Shang Yang had died, his practices still worked." Thus, the achievements of reformers cannot be denied. Lenin once pointed out: "The judgement of historical achievements depends on whether the historical activists have provided new things compared with their predecessors, rather than that they have not provided things needed by the modern times." ["Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 150] The ancient reformers of China were great personages who "provided new things" for the development of social history.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGAL CONSULTANCY CENTER ESTABLISHED

OW171255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--More than 100 leading Chinese law experts formed a legal "think tank" today to advise Chinese and foreign government bodies, businesses, mass organizations and individuals.

The experts and professors in international, economic and domestic laws are all members of the new non-governmental China legal consultancy center, which was inaugurated in the Great Hall of the People today.

Describing the role of the center as a legal "think tank," Chairman Wang Zhongfang said in an interview with XINHUA that the major task of the center was to offer legal services to Chinese and foreign government bodies on legal matters involving foreign activities or major domestic policies.

The center would also act as legal advisors to Chinese import and export corporations in specific negotiations with foreign counterparts, and would also undertake all other legal aspects in international exchanges, with the aim of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese and foreign litigants.

In addition, the center will carry out research and provide information on legal developments and practices in China and other parts of the world.

Wang, who is also executive vice-president of the China Law Society, said the consultants at the center would not act as solicitors in lawsuits. They would, however, introduce clients to an appropriate law firm or advisory office.

With Chinese and English as the two major working languages, they would meet Chinese and foreign clients on alternate weekdays.

Translations in Japanese, French, German, Spanish and Russian would be provided on request.

It is understood that the center has reached initial agreements with China's 16 national import and exports corporations on providing legal services for them, and that many government bodies have requested legal assistance.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, called on the legal workers to integrate theory with practice, closely follow legal and economic developments, and provide fair and just services.

Also attending today's ceremony were vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain and Rong Yiren, and Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun.

Today's ceremony was presided over by Zhang Youyu, president of the China Law Society.

The center was jointly sponsored by the China Law Society and the Law Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Wang Shuwen, director of the institute becomes the center's vice-chairman.

CSO: 4000/045

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S FIRST SYMPOSIUM ON ISLAMIC LAW HELD

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Luo Junqing [5012 0193 0615]: "China's First Symposium on 'Islamic Law' Concludes in Urumqi."]

[Text] China's first symposium on "Islamic law", jointly organized by the Chinese Society of the History of Foreign Legal Systems, the Xinjiang Legal Society and Xinjiang University, concluded in Urumqi on 22 August.

Generally referred to in China as a religious law, Islamic law is a catch-all term for the Islam-based feudal law in Arab nations. It includes Islamic legal codes, Islamic ethics and the Islamic creed. Islamic law prevails in many parts of the world, affecting close to 750 million people.

The symposium received over 10 papers in which experts and professors in Islamic law and political and legal workers analyzed the emergence, development and characteristics of Islamic law from the historical materialistic perspective, and exchanged view on the substance of courses in foreign legal systems, as well as methods of instruction and teaching experience. All participants agreed that the symposium did much to eliminate old legal consciousness and interpret Islamic law correctly. It also played an important role in legal propaganda and education and in strengthening the unity between China's various nationalities and the people in Muslim nations.

12581

CSO: 4005/130

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE'S COURTS EXAMINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 27 Aug 84 pp 1-2

/Article by the Supreme People's Court/

/Text/ Since the founding of the nation 35 years ago, the people's courts, under the leadership of the CPC, have functioned very effectively in solidifying democratic dictatorship by the people in our country, in defending the socialist system and in safeguarding and promoting the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism. At the same time, they have thoroughly fulfilled their duty as the state's judicial organs; punished a large number of criminals guilty of having violated criminal, civil and economic laws; handled appropriately a large number of civil disputes and a certain number of contractual disputes involving economic matters; and initiated propaganda education in the legal system through judicial activities. The work of the people's courts entered a significant new era subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee. In handling judicial affairs, the people's courts of various levels have insisted on making rulings according to facts and the law. Impressive results have been achieved in judicial work.

People's Courts Accomplished a Great Amount of Judicial Work During 17 Years Prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution"

During the days immediately after liberation, the surviving forces of counter-revolutionaries colluded with the imperialists and engaged in efforts to sabotage and overthrow the newly founded people's government. The Party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong led the people in a grand movement to suppress counter-revolutionary activities. Through reports and accusations by the masses and discussions conducted by the people's representatives during their meetings, the people's and military courts severely punished a large number of hoodlums, spies, gangsters and key members of reactionary groups and executed a group of infamous criminals who had committed capital offenses and who had to be executed so that justice could be done. Subsequent to these activities, a group of criminals who had been found guilty of bribery and theft were punished during the "three antis" and the "five antis" movements and thus the smooth process of the nation's economic construction was assured.

Unjust, Fabricated and Misjudged Cases During "Great Cultural Revolution" Have Been Re-examined and Rectified

Since 1979, in keeping with the Third Plenum's spirit of "righting fabricated cases, rectifying misjudged cases and undoing unjust cases," the people's courts of various levels in the country have insisted on ruling according to facts, correcting all mistakes, liberating ideology and eliminating obstacles in order to re-examine and rectify unjust, fabricated and misjudged cases. By the end of 1981, 301,000 cases had been rectified and 326,000 litigants exonerated.

Historic Mission of Bringing to Trial Counterrevolutionary Clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Has Been Accomplished in Triumphant Manner

From 20 November 1980 to 25 January 1981, the special tribunal of the Supreme People's Court brought to trial the 10 principal offenders of the counter-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. In 1982 and 1983, high- and mid-level people's courts in Shanghai, Beijing, Sichuan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang and Liaoning also brought to trial, and gave appropriate sentences to, key members of the counterrevolutionary clique of Jiang Qing in those areas. The military tribunals of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in those areas brought to trial, and gave appropriate sentences to, key military personnel of the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao.

Policy of Speedy Trial and Harsh Punishment Has Been Implemented, and Concentrated Crackdown on Criminals Has Been Carried Out

Since August 1983, in keeping with the Party Central Committee's directives and the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's people's courts of various levels have effectively organized their forces and worked in close cooperation with public security and procuratorial agencies to confront and sentence speedily and harshly a large number of criminals and criminal gangs who had committed homicides, rapes, acts of hooliganism, grand thefts, abductions of women, seductions, kidnappings and the forcing of women to become prostitutes--crimes that had severely obstructed social order and threatened people's lives and property. A large number of criminals who had committed the most heinous crimes have been executed. These measures have enabled the social order to take a sharp turn for the better.

Criminals That Did Severe Damage to Economy Have Been Harshly Punished

Since 1982, the people's courts of various levels have faithfully executed the State Council's "Resolutions Concerning the Crackdown on Serious Criminal Activities Involving Economic Matters" and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress' "Resolutions Concerning the Severe Punishment of Economic Criminals" and have greatly strengthened their judicial work that deals with economic criminals. By the end of 1983, more than 85,000 cases involving economic matters have been tried, and more than 100,000 people have been found guilty of wrongdoing and sentenced. The state has retrieved 186 million yuan through restitution, fines and confiscated properties. Severe sentences have been

given to serious offenders, including state employees who embezzled a large amount of money. A handful of criminals who committed particularly heinous crimes have been sentenced to death.

Large Number of Civil Cases Have Been Dealt With

Between 1979 and the end of 1983, the people's courts in various places handled more than 3 million cases according to party policies and the law. Many people's courts took the initiative in mediating civil disputes and helping those involved. They effectively prevented many homicides and suicides from happening, strengthened the ties among the people and made our society better ordered.

Judicial Work Involving Economic Matters Has Been Actively Initiated

Since 1980, the majority of the nation's people's courts have, by the organizational law of the people's courts and the resolutions of the Sixth National People's Congress, formed courts to deal with economic matters. By the end of 1983, the people's courts of various levels handled 89,494 cases involving litigation over economic matters, 73,239 of which were contractual disputes. The total value involved in cases already settled reached 2.96 billion yuan. In March 1984, the Supreme People's Court convened the nation's first meeting dealing with judicial work involving economic matters and came to the resolution that it would handle rural contractual disputes in the future.

Since the founding of the nation 35 years ago, the people's courts have achieved impressive results. Under the leadership of the party, the masses of cadres who work in these courts are becoming more confident about and dedicated to the socialist legal system and are working for the realization of a wholesome and perfect judicial system that is unique to China.

12680

CSO: 4005/869

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Establish Three Viewpoints and Promote the Reform of Judicial Administration"]

[Text] The wind of reform sweeps over the entire country, and the reform of judicial administration is also placed on the daily agenda.

The functional branch of the government in judicial administration work and the law enforcement units of the state, the judicial organs of the various levels, in litigious activities, share the labor and the responsibilities with the public security organs, procuratorates and courts, mutually coordinating and conditioning. An indispensable part of China's socialist legality and an important means of the overall administration of social security, judicial administration produces an important effect in the building of China's socialist material and spiritual civilization.

With the development of the situation, judicial administration needs reform and reinforcement in many aspects, e.g., how to produce a stronger impact in its coordination and mutual conditioning with the public security organs, courts and procuratorates, how to improve legal education and train more and better personnel for the building of legality more rapidly, how to reform the work of lawyers, notaries and people's mediators and enable them to make greater contributions to the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home and to the promotion of social stability and unity, etc.

The national judicial administration work conference which closed yesterday stressed that each and every cadre in judicial administration must firmly establish three viewpoints: serving the people heart and soul for the lasting order and security of the state, for the development of the economic construction, and for the convenience of the people. Whether in current work or in the reform of judicial administration, the three viewpoints have an important significance.

The lasting order and security of the state means that, in addition to mediating a certain number of disputes, handling a certain number of cases and considering the cases as they stand, we must closely integrate crime prevention with cracking down on and reforming the criminals and popularize legal

knowledge among the masses, enabling them to know, understand and observe the law. By means of our various tasks, we must build the communist ethics and values and create relations of unity, friendship and harmony among people. By means of labor reform and education in politics, culture and technology, we must remold the majority of the criminals endangering social security into talents useful to the modernization program. Starting from the lasting order and security of the state, we will understand the great significance of our commonplace work, stand high and see far and perform our tasks earnestly.

With the shift of the emphasis of the party's work, judicial administration is bound to change the focus of its work to economic construction.

In the past, when mentioning political and legal work serving the economic construction, we mainly meant safeguarding the people's democratic dictatorship and ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist construction. The new meaning to be given it today should still include the use of legal means to serve the economic construction and promote its development. The judicial branch has in this aspect more means than other political and legal branches. We must fully recognize this characteristic and enhance our consciousness in serving.

All our work, including judicial administration, is for the purpose of serving the people. In the reform of the leading organs, the more thorough the reform, the deeper it must reach the basic level and the masses. Today, when consulting lawyers and doing notary work, the people have to line up and register, and the lawyers and notaries have much more business than they can handle. This situation easily leads to bureaucracy, putting on airs toward the masses. We must firmly prevent and overcome this phenomenon. As one of the tools of the people's democratic dictatorship, the judicial organs should instill fear in the enemies and welcome in the people, instead of being "forbidding and unreachable," affording the people no way to lodge complaints. We must reduce the levels in affairs handling, simplify the procedure and make it convenient for the masses.

In short, the presence or absence of the three viewpoints makes a great difference in the work attitude, efficiency and quality. We may predict that, when our broad judicial administration workers fully recognize the great historical mission on their shoulders, truly establish the three viewpoints and earnestly put them to practice, it will be day of the arrival of a new phase in our judicial administration work.

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CSO: 4005/116

CRIMINAL PROCURATORIAL WORK RECAPITULATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Feng Jinwen [7458 6930 3080], Deputy Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate: "Criminal Procuratorial Work of the Past Several Years in Retrospect"]

[Text] Created in 1949, China's procuratorial mechanism, with the development of the New China, was continuously strengthened and perfected. Nevertheless, it was completely smashed by Lin Biao's and the gang of four's counter-revolutionary clique during the "Great Cultural Revolution." After the downfall of the gang of four, the people's procuratorates were, with the approval of the party Central Committee, again established throughout the nation and greatly developed and strengthened.

Criminal procuratorial work is an important business of the procuratorial mechanism and the main component of legal supervision by the state. It has made great achievements in the past several years.

I. By means of arrests and public prosecutions, we severely cracked down on counterrevolutionary and other criminal activities.

From 1979 to 1982, the procuratorial organs throughout the country averaged annually over 197,000 approved arrests of all types of criminals and the same number of prosecutions (including those indicted but not arrested).

In September 1979, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, pursuant to the decision of the 16th session of the NPC Standing Committee, formed a special procuratorial office to prosecute the 10 principals of Lin Biao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary clique. The special office filed indictments with the Supreme People's Court and appeared to prosecute the cases. It effectively exposed the counterrevolutionary crimes of Jiang Qing and others and subjected them to punishment according to the laws of the state, thereby promoting justice, pacifying the people's wrath and educating the masses.

After launching the struggle against serious crimes in August 1983, the procuratorial organs of the various levels implemented the principal of "severe and speedy" punishment according to law, ruthlessly cracked down on the

arrogance of the serious criminals, enhanced the people's sense of security and made contributions to the obvious improvement of social order.

II. By means of denying the requests for arrest warrants and deciding not to prosecute, we freed the innocent from criminal investigation and protected the personal freedom of citizens from infringement.

From 1979 to 1983, the procuratorial organs of the various levels throughout the country denied an annual average of 10.8 percent of the arrest warrants requested by the public security organs and decided not to prosecute an annual average of 1.2 percent of those turned over by the public security organs, thereby freeing the innocent from criminal investigation and protecting the personal freedom of citizens from infringement.

III. We supervised the legality of investigative and trial activities and upheld the correct enforcement of criminal procedure.

In China, the overwhelming majority of the public security and judicial personnel conduct investigative and trial activities according to the provisions of the criminal procedure. However, at times the personal and democratic rights of citizens were violated, the litigious rights of the parties to criminal cases were infringed upon, and especially the legitimate rights of the criminal defendants failed to receive protection. In regard thereto, the procuratorates of the various levels exercised supervision according to law and proposed opinions of correction. Upon discovery of erroneous judgments or excessively severe or light sentences, they filed protests according to law.

After launching the struggle against serious crimes in August 1983, the procuratorial organs prevented and rectified a group of unjust verdicts, missed cases and excessively severe or light sentences and vigorously investigated incidents of bending the law for personal reasons, revealing confidential matters, privately freeing criminals, making false charges and forcing confessions by torture resulting in serious consequences. They not only ensured the smooth development of the struggle, but also won the support and commendations of the broad masses.

IV. We actively participated in the overall administration of social security and prevented and reduced crimes.

While handling cases, the procuratorial organs of the various levels gave attention to other tasks in the overall administration of social security and made good social results. According to the practice of the various areas, the main substance of the overall administration launched by the procuratorial organs were: actively deploying "procuratorial suggestion" activities to eliminate hidden troubles and stop the loopholes; implementing the measure of help and education on those not prosecuted and propelling them to improve; extensively launching legal propaganda education in diverse forms, thereby improving the people's legality concept and raising their enthusiasm in crime fighting; in connection with case handling, submitting written reports on

issues of a universal and tendentious nature to the party committees and serving as good advisers. All these measures produced a positive impact on crime prevention and reduction. From 1979 to 1982, for instance, the procuratorial organs of the various levels throughout the country decided not to prosecute an annual average of over 14,000 persons. Many procuratorial organs investigated these people. Due to the implementation of the measure of help and education, the overwhelming majority of them obeyed law and discipline and made good manifestations.

Full of vitality and with one heart and one mind, the people of the whole country today are struggling vigorously to achieve the party's general task and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. To achieve the general task, we must raise our spirit, work assiduously, shoulder more successfully the procuratorial responsibilities assigned by law and initiate a new phase in criminal procuratorial work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROWTH OF FEMALE INTELLIGENTSIA DESCRIBED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Article: "The Rapid Growth of China's Female Intelligentsia"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of the nation, the ranks of China's female intellectuals have grown rapidly, and the new situation of the socialist modernization program has cultivated an entire generation of women of outstanding ability.

Before liberation, there were very few female scientific and technical personnel in natural science research. By 1983, one-third of them were women. Among the women, high-level engineers and research and assistant research fellows each constituted 11 percent of the totals. In the fifties, there was only 1 woman among the 400 members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, but the number rose to 15 by 1983. In the early days of the nation, there was no woman director of any institute in the academy, but now there are 9 woman directors and deputy directors. In the realm of scientific research, China's women have developed from such traditional fields as mathematics, physics and chemistry to such new technologies of a comprehensive nature as high-energy physics, genetic engineering, microelectronic technology and laser. From popularization to research in the most advanced branches of science, from genetic engineering to cosmic observation, and from the launching of communication satellites synchronized with the earth to observation and study at the South Pole, female intellectuals are found everywhere. Among them, there are Ye Shuhua [5509 0647 5478], who made outstanding contributions to China's astronomy; Wang Zhiren [3769 0037 0117], who studied assiduously, advanced from a woman worker to an expert in spaceflight, and rendered outstanding service to the growth of China's astronautics and the development of rockets and satellites; Wang Suxiang [3769 4790 7449], the livestock expert who was the first in China to succeed in the experiment to sow pastures in large areas and made outstanding contributions in building the Greater Northwest. They are the superior representatives of China's female intellectuals who exert themselves incessantly and indomitably.

On the cultural and educational front, the impact of female intellectuals is particularly obvious. In 1983, female technicians constituted 50 percent of the total on the medicine and health front, and female teachers constituted

over one-third of the total number of teachers. Among the 1,100 special teachers chosen in 1982 by public appraisal throughout the nation, more than 400 were women.

China's female intellectual ranks have a strong reserve force. In 1983, female students constituted 43 percent of the elementary school students, 39 percent of the middle school students and 26 percent of the higher school students. Urban and rural women also actively participate in adult education. Since the implementation of the contract responsibility system linked with output, the broad rural women have become very enthusiastic in studying and applying science, and there have emerged many "woman scholars" and technical experts who have grown wealthy by means of scientific farming.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S MEDIATION WORK FLOURISHES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "More than 5.5 Million People's Mediators Fight on the 'First Line of Defense'"]

[Text] Throughout the country today, there are over 29,000 judicial assistants and over 5.5 million people's mediators active in the broad urban and rural areas, settling 6 to 8 million civil disputes annually, thereby reducing litigation, preventing aggravation of contradictions, enhancing stability and unity and promoting the improvement of the social mood. Praised as the "people fighting on the first line of defense," they have become an important force in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The People's Mediation Council is the first autonomous mass organization created in China to mediate civil disputes. The "Provisional General Organizational Rules of the People's Mediation Council" promulgated by the Political Affairs Council in 1954 was the first administrative regulation on the system of people's mediation after the founding of the new China. Its promulgation and implementation unified the people's mediation system in the national sphere and effectively propelled the popularization and development of mediation work. The new constitution also clearly stipulates the position of the council in the political and legal systems of the state. As an important part of the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, people's mediation has won a fine international reputation.

According to statistics up till the end of last year, there were more than 920,000 mediation councils throughout the country. In the past 2 years, the total number of civil disputes mediated by the councils was around 10 times the number of civil cases handled by the basic level people's courts. After the struggle against crimes was launched, the mediation councils of the various areas, while promptly settling civil disputes, actively conducted legal propaganda, vigorously performed the work of helping and educating the young people committing minor offenses and the ideological and political work on the families of criminals, and greatly enhanced the people's legality concept and their sense of responsibility toward social security and order.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY HOLDS MEETING ON MEDIATION WORK

OW161315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Article by reporters Yin Xuecheng and Wang Chuanzhen]

[Text] Nanjing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Justice held an on-the-spot meeting on mediation work from 6 November to 11 November in Nanjing City. The meeting summed up and popularized the experience of Jiangsu Province in promoting mediation work.

Jiangsu Province by paying attention to laying the groundwork for promoting mediation work, has achieved fairly big success in this work. In 1983, the number of civil disputes, law suits over intensified disputes, and unnatural deaths caused by disputes in the province decreased.

The meeting summed up and popularized the following experience:

The experience of "1 mediator for 10 households": Every 10 households elect in a democratic way an obligatory mediator. At present, there are more than 100,000 such mediators in Xuzhou City alone.

The experience of setting up joint mediation organizations among different districts and units to mediate civil disputes: Yanziji District in the northern suburbs of Nanjing City is a newly developed industrial district where many industrial plants adjoin farmland and some disputes occur between workers and peasants. In 1981, 10 units in the district, including factories, towns, and villages, assisted by the Ministry of Justice, set up a Yanziji people's joint mediation committee to mediate disputes involving more than 1 unit. After 3 years of efforts, there is no more any unsettled civil dispute in the district and the number of civil law suits in the district has decreased by 70 percent as compared with 3 years ago.

The experience of implementing the system of personal responsibility in grass-roots mediation organizations: A system of personal responsibility under which mediators are evaluated according to their performance was universally set up in mediation organizations at all levels in Jiangning County in 1983. The system has further aroused enthusiasm among mediators. Much fewer civil disputes now occur in the county.

CSO: 4005/204

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PSYCHOLOGY IN IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK VIEWED

HK200801 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Yanzhou: "A Talk on the Application of Psychology in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] Ideological and political work is a fine tradition of our party. Under the new historical condition today, the broad assimilation of results of research in relevant sciences, particularly those of psychology which is closely related with ideological and political work, is not only needed for creating a new situation in political and ideology work, but also for it to develop in the direction of being systematic and theoretical.

The Possibility of Applying Psychology to Ideological and Political Work

Regarding the characteristics of ideological and political work, psychology is one of the well-springs of its knowledge. As is known to all, ideological and political work is work concerning man; and man's thinking is its object. Human ideas are the reflection of the objective world in people's minds. The variation and change ability of the objective world determine the breadth and complexity of people's thinking, and the inevitability of ideological and political work in entering multiple fields of science. Psychology is the branch of science which studies the law of psychological and cognitional activities such as human perception, senses, ideas, and thinking, and is closely related to ideological and political work. The application of the general principles of psychology to ideological and political work will enable us to grasp the relations of things in a microscopic way, to understand in depth the various aspects of psychological activities of the subject concerned in our work, and to grasp the law of his psychological activities, in order to carry out ideological education with a definite purpose.

The essences of ideological work and psychology are closely related, too. In reference to scope, the sphere of ideological and political work is larger and wider. It studies and understands people totally, from all aspects of social life; while the sphere of psychology is smaller and narrower and studies the general laws concerning the psychological activities and man's physiological mechanism. However, the study of man is common to both. In reference to their specific essences, ideological and psychological phenomena are one, and cannot be separated. Psychological phenomena refer to human

cognition, mood, will, and such individual psychological characteristics as interest, temperament, and personality; while ideological phenomena are often based on psychological phenomena. Therefore, in a broad sense, ideological phenomena are inclusive of psychological phenomena.

With respect to methodology, psychology provides ideological and political work with a key to understanding the rise of human ideas and the law of their changes, and with a psychological method in solving the ideological problem of people. For example, when we apply the theories of need, motive, purpose and behavior to our observation and understanding of a person, we can start from his external behavior, tracing back to his internal motivation to further find out about his needs, and to locate the fountainhead of his ideological problem. We can also reverse the process. We can first try to understand his need and then go on to understand his motivation, find out about his purpose and forecast his behavior, in order to do ideological work beforehand, thus enhancing the forecast of ideological work, and taking the initiative in ideological and political work.

In short, these two supplement each other and promote each other. The application of psychology to ideological and political work will provide a good experimental base for the development of psychology, and strengthen the practical value of psychology. In ideological and political work, the conscious application of the scientific theories of psychology will in turn substantiate, make complete and perfect its theory, and enrich the contents and methods of one's work.

The Necessity of Applying Psychology to Ideological and Political Work

Practice has proved that the application of psychology to ideological and political work is not only possible but also entirely necessary. Based on the experiences of many political work cadres in recent years, I hold that such necessity may find expression in at least the following respects:

First, the application of the theory on psychological process is helpful to mastering the changing process of the rise, formation, and development in the thinking of the subject concerned. The psychological process includes the processes of cognition, emotion, and will. They are the outer casing of the formation and development of human ideas, while the specific ideological content is the body within this outer casing. The psychological process is "synchronized" with ideological phenomena. However, the psychological process does not go on in accordance with the successive appearance and development of perception, emotion, and idea. It is a most complicated "three in one." For example, in the process of cultivating the magnificent ideal of communism among young people, it is primarily necessary for us to stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm through various means. Lenin said: "Without 'human feelings' there would never have been man's pursuit of truth." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 20, p 255) However, feelings should be in the control of reason, and Marxism will not come into being spontaneously, while simple emotions cannot take the place of a scientific world outlook, and active emotional experiences will need to be further raised to a higher

level. Therefore in the process of stimulating emotion, we should promptly guide people in studying Marxism, so that they may understand revolutionary theories in order to guide their own practice and analyze various problems in real life. Here, neither the stimulation of emotion, the instillation of theories, nor the tempering in practice is dispensable.

Second, the application of the theory of individual personality in psychology will strengthen the aim, forecasts, and efficiency of ideology and political work. Individual psychology includes temperament, personality, interest and ability. Different people have different individual psychological characteristics. Only when we understand and grasp the individual psychology of each person, will it be possible for us to educate each according to his aptitude.

Temperament is a typical and stable psychological characteristic, which includes the rate and stability of the psychological process, and the intensity and direction of the process. Generally, psychology classifies temperament into four categories: If a person has an excess of blood, he is expected to have a sanguine temperament. Too much bile is believed to produce a melancholic temperament. And there is the depressed quality (the nervous type), and the mucus quality (the quiet and cheerful type). But of course, not all people fall into these four categories--only a small number of people are typical representatives of them, while the majority of people belong to a "mixed type" of temperament with some characteristics of other types of temperament. Therefore, every temperament has its positive and negative aspects. Under a specific condition, they all have their intrinsic potentials to be brought into play. Ideological and political work aims to bring into play the positive aspect of a person's temperament. Take criticism for instance, different ways should be adopted in accordance with the characteristics of each personality. In other words, the choice in the mode of criticism, the sphere of criticism, and the degree in the force of criticism should all be based on the condition of different temperament and personality.

The theory on personality is also a theory for understanding the different ideological characteristics of people. The logic of personality is an important basis for the logic of ideological and political work. Personality is the sharpest and the most important psychological characteristic, it is the most stable attitude of a person toward realities, and the habitual mode of behavior corresponding to it. The type of personality is the peculiar combination of all the characteristics of personality common to a certain category of people. The grasping of the characteristics of the personality of an individual will be helpful for us in doing our work with a definite purpose. For example, the understanding of a person's characteristics and will be very helpful for a person to control himself in his mode of regulation and level of behavior and to control his ideology and the law that governs his behavior. And the understanding of the emotional characteristics will also be of positive significance in grasping the whole activities of a person, and in restricting some of his harmful emotions and behaviors.

Third, the application of the theories of needs, motivation, and behavior will be helpful to understanding the subject concerned, in guiding his motivation and forecasting his behavior.

According to a psychological view, the reaction to environment and need give rise to motivation. Governed by need and motivation, comes man's purpose in his work and corresponding behavior. A person's cognition, emotion, will and behavior are governed by certain needs. Without need, the whole world will lose its attraction to man, and man will not be able to change the objective and the subjective world. Man's needs are multilayered and multi-structured. Man has not only physical needs, but also psychological ones; not only needs of low layers, but also of higher layers; not only material needs, but also spiritual ones; not only personal needs but those of the whole society, and so on. To readjust and change the structures and layers of a person's needs, thereupon to change his motivation, purpose, and behavior is an important essence of ideological and political work. Starting from this theory, ideological and political work is required to implement the principle of combining material with spiritual needs, the principle of combining the solving of ideological problems with that of practical problems, and the principle of combining ideological and political work with other fields of work. Particularly it is necessary to focus on each individual need in solving different kinds of ideological problems. This is because in a person's needs, there is the difference between being conscious or blind, noble or base, proper or improper, rational or irrational, practical or impractical. Even in his rational needs, there is still the difference between those which can be solved at present and those which cannot be solved for the time being. Therefore, ideological and political work should regard solving practical problems as its own important task; and it is necessary for it to correct the irrational, improper, and impractical needs of people, to guide them to overcome and to get rid of their base needs, to cultivate their noble needs; and to show concern for and to protect their proper, rational, and practical needs and to do one's best to take into consideration their particular needs.

CSO: 4005/204

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO ON RECRUITING YOUNG PARTY MEMBERS

OW200910 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Station reporter's commentary: "It Is Necessary To Eliminate the Outworn Concept of Seniority in Recruiting Party Members From Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] The concept of seniority affects the work of assessing job titles, selecting cadres, and recruiting party members. An 18- or 19-year old university freshman is at the bottom of the waiting list, and an apprentice must wait until his master is admitted into the party. Why is this so? Some of our party cadres and members do not fully understand the party's current knowledge and age structure, and lack the sense of responsibility and urgency to correct this situation.

The emphasis of recruiting party members from among intellectuals should be on outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals, who, being a generation to inherit the past and usher in the future, will play a role in the 20th as well as the 21st centuries. The key to achieving advanced world levels in the 21st century lies with the present youth. To preserve its vigor in the course of leading this great undertaking, the party should consistently attach importance to cultivating newly emerging forces.

It is understood that the current proportion of young party members is very small, with those who are 25 years and younger accounting for only 3.34 percent of the entire party membership. Only 1 percent of university students are party members. This cannot meet the needs of the new situation and new tasks.

In recruiting party members from among outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals, it is necessary to adopt a strategic approach, take the party's future into account, remove the age barrier, abolish the seniority system, adhere to the criteria and conditions stipulated in the party constitution, discard the left ideological influence and all outworn concepts, and pay maximum attention to ensuring success of this task.

CSO: 4005/208

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION STEPPED UP

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 3

/Article by Guan Minlin /7070 2404 7792/, chief of the Dalian Institute of Technology's Financial Affairs Section: "Increase the Size of Existing Schools in Order To Accelerate the Development of Higher Education"/

/Text/ How is the development of higher education to be accelerated? On the one hand, we can expand the size of existing schools by recruiting a greater number of students; on the other, we can form new schools. I would like to present my views on this issue from the perspective of the history of higher education in China and the development of higher education in other countries during the past 30 years.

Institutions of Higher Education in China Are Too Small

During the past 30 years, the sizes of schools of higher education in various developed nations have increased tremendously. In 1951, there were 880 institutions of higher education in the Soviet Union; total enrollment was 1.247 million. By 1982, there were 890 institutions of higher education, and the total enrollment was 5.3 million. The number of schools increased by only 10, but enrollment was 4.3 times what it had been in 1951. Average enrollment per school increased from 2,440 to 5,955. Enrollment in schools of higher education in the United States doubled during the past 30 years. Thirty-four institutions of higher education have enrollments of over 30,000 students. None of the 73 universities in France has an enrollment of less than 1,000 students; 61 of them have enrollments of over 5,000 students. Average enrollment per school is 11,500. In Japan, the number of universities that had enrollments of over 5,000 students was 28 in 1960, 76 in 1970 and 81 in 1978. In the Soviet Union, institutions of higher education that have enrollments of over 5,000 students accounted for 23.4 percent of the total number in 1966, and reached 33 percent in 1976.

Table 1 shows that between 1952 and 1983, the number of higher schools increased 4 times; enrollment increased 6.4 times; and the sizes of schools increased only 1.6 times. Average enrollment per school for 1983 was the same as that for 1965, and lower than that for 1957.

Table 1

Item \ Number	Year							
	1949	1952	1957	1962	1965	1975	1980	1983
Number of Schools (Institutions)	205	201	229	610	434	387	673	805
Number of Undergraduate Students Enrolled (10,000)	11.7	19.1	44.1	83	67.4	50.1	114.4	120.7
Number of Graduate Students Enrolled (Persons)	629	2,763	3,178	630	4,546	/	1,772	30,559
Average Enrollment Per School (Persons)	573	964	1,939	1,371	1,563	1,294	1,726	1,537

Table 2 shows that of all the institutions of higher education in China, only 12, 1.8 percent of the total, have enrollments of over 5,000 students. Those that have enrollments of less than 1,000 students account for 50.1 percent of the total. (Table 2 is based upon enrollments in daytime schools. If the enrollments in night schools, correspondence schools and schools for advanced studies are included, average enrollment per school for 1980 would be 2,200 students, which is still lower than the level in the Soviet Union in 1951.) In developing higher education, we should stress the size and not the number of institutions. Generally speaking, the quality of instructors and the administrative staff in the existing schools is high. It is more economical to expand existing schools than to form new ones. It is more efficient to expand existing ones by adding new courses. If the average enrollment per daytime school reaches 2,000, that would represent an increase of one-third over the current level; if it reaches 3,000, that would represent a twofold increase over the current level.

Table 2

Size	Number	Department of Education		Central		Provincial and Municipal		Total	
		Number of Schools	As Fraction of Total (%)	Number of Schools	As Fraction of Total (%)	Number of Schools	As Fraction of Total (%)	Number of Schools	As Fraction of Total (%)
Total		39	100	225	100	409	100	673	100
Less Than 1,000 Students		4	10.2	99	44	234	57.2	337	50.1
Between 1,001 and 2,000		4	10.2	72	32	115	28.1	191	28.4
Between 2,001 and 3,000		1	2.6	38	16.9	38	9.3	77	11.4
Between 3,001 and 4,000		5	12.9	12	5.3	15	3.7	32	4.7
Between 4,001 and 5,000		13	33.3	4	1.8	7	1.7	24	3.6
More Than 5,000 Students		12	30.8	/	/	/	/	12	1.8

Several Factors Interfere With the Development of Higher Schools

1. Problems concerning size and quantity. It is the concern of some comrades that the quality of education will be affected if schools become too big. There is, indeed, an optimum size for each school; we can look into the factors that determine the sizes of schools. However, because at the present time average enrollment per higher school in China is 1,500 students, there does not yet exist a conflict between size and quality. The University of Moscow in the Soviet Union has more than 30,000 students; the University of Michigan in the United States has more than 35,000 students; and Tokyo University in Japan has more than 20,000 students. The quality of education in these schools is first-rate. As a university grows in size, the number of courses it offers also increases. The quality of education and scientific research can be upgraded as courses complement one another. At the same time, classrooms, laboratories and libraries can be better utilized. It is thought in the United States that the morale of teachers and students in schools that have enrollments of less than 1,000 students is lower than that in those that have enrollments of more than 1,000. It is thought in the Soviet Union that the average cost of educating a student is higher by 15 to 30 percent in schools that have fewer than 100 teachers than in those that have more than 200 teachers. All this indicates that the size of a school does not affect the quality of the education it offers. The growth in size can actually enhance the economic result of the educational investment.

2. Size and the rating of the school. This problem may seem strange, but it actually exists. Last year, as decisions concerning the sizes of schools were being made, some people voiced the opinion that the size of a school should be dictated by its rating. They believed that only the top-rated schools deserved the largest enrollments. I do not think this would be appropriate. In deciding the size of a school, we should consider the ability and quality of teachers in that school as well as its administrative level; we should find out if there is "room" for expansion. Why shouldn't schools that have good teachers, high administrative levels and room for expansion be allowed to exceed top-rated schools in size?

3. Size and logistics. A lot of comrades contend that institutions of higher education should not be too big as China's higher education seeks to achieve all of its purposes and the logistical duty shouldered by these institutions is much too heavy. It is my understanding that 80 percent of the college students in the United States live and eat on campus. For instance, 12,000 out of the 15,000 students at the University of Alabama live and eat on campus. The university provides them with room and board, for which the students pay a fee. The university is not allowed to make a profit. More than 30,000 students, including foreign students, live on the campus of the University of Moscow; the university is in charge of all the backup services. This proves that logistical work is important, and does not present obstacles to the development of schools. The only problem that has to be resolved is how to upgrade and improve it.

4. Size and the system of departmental ownership. In addition to insufficient funding, the departmental ownership system is the other factor responsible for

the small size of China's institutions of higher education. The departmental ownership system is also responsible for the accelerated development of new schools. Approximately 200 institutions of higher education have been formed and reopened since 1978. Roughly 140 of these had been upgraded from technical secondary school status. Not only has this measure adversely affected the nurturing of middle-level talent, but it also upgraded to the status of higher institutions small schools that had enrollments of less than 1,000 students and that did not offer a high-quality education. Certain schools that have good qualifications and potential are not able to expand as they are limited by the demands for talent of the departments with which they affiliate.

Two schools in Liaoning that are affiliated with departments can serve as examples. They are similar in the quality of their teachers, facilities and the courses offered. One school recruited one-third fewer students than the other did each year between 1980 and 1982. This can be attributed to the fact that the recruitment plan of the former aimed at fulfilling departmental needs while that of the latter aimed at the entire country.

This is why appropriate changes should be made concerning the departmental ownership system of higher institutions in order to accelerate the development of higher education. Those institutions of higher education that enjoy better qualifications should be under the supervision of, or in joint management with, the Department of Education. Talent will be uniformly dispatched. Those schools that are too small and offer overlapping specialty courses should merge with other schools in the area in order to concentrate human and financial resources, develop schools and upgrade their quality.

In order to meet the four modernizations' demand for talent and accelerate the development of education, we should form new schools according to the needs in various areas and sectors at the same time as we expand existing schools. We should no longer apply the method of "upgrading technical secondary schools"; we should make "existing schools produce results." This in reality means an extension of existing schools. Many existing schools have a lot of talent and good teachers on hand and are experienced in educational management. It is entirely possible for them to form new schools. We can also encourage existing schools to form branches in remote areas and areas inhabited by minorities in order to educate talent needed for development in those areas.

12680

CSO: 4005/869

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHING PROGRAM OF FULL-TIME ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS EXPLAINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Explanation of the Teaching Program for the Full-Time 6-Year Elementary School (Draft)"]

[Text] 1. The full-time 6-year elementary school schedules 34 weeks per year for classes, 3 weeks for reviews and examinations, 2 weeks of reserve time for collective educational activities, 12 weeks of winter and summer vacations and 1 week of legal holidays.

According to local farming seasons, rural schools should schedule busy farming season vacations by using a part of the regular vacations and labor classes.

2. The full-time 6-year elementary school offers ideology and ethics classes for all grades and, in close conjunction with the ideological reality of the students, conducts communist ideological and moral education focusing on the "five loves."

In language classes, the schools will further strengthen training in hearing, speech, reading and writing and cultivate the students' ability to read and express themselves. Besides speech training for the lower grades, qualified schools may offer outside reading guidance classes for the intermediate and higher grades, and the time needed is to be arranged from the speech and reading classes. Rural schools should strengthen the teaching of miscellaneous words commonly used in rural areas and practical writing, using supplementary texts to be compiled by the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

The first and second grades of urban schools will schedule five or six periods of mathematics per week, and the more qualified schools should schedule five periods. The fourth and fifth grades of rural schools may offer separate abacus classes, and select and use the abacus texts published by the People's Education Publishing House. Schools offering separate abacus classes will omit the part on abacus in the regular mathematics texts. The higher grades of rural schools should appropriately supplement their mathematics courses with knowledge in calculating and measuring, statistics and bookkeeping. The fourth, fifth and sixth grades of rural schools adopting the above measures may increase their mathematics periods to seven per week.

Areas possessing qualified teachers and able to link with the foreign language teaching of middle and elementary school foreign language teaching may offer three periods per week of foreign language for the fifth and sixth grades. Elementary schools in special economic zones and open cities should actively create conditions and gradually initiate foreign language courses. Schools offering foreign language courses will reduce one period each of the fifth and sixth grade music and individual study classes, and may add one period to the total class periods per week for the various subjects. Unqualified areas and schools must not force themselves to offer foreign language courses.

Elementary natural science is usually offered in the third grade. Qualified schools may experimentally offer the course in the first and second grades for one period per week. The sixth grade of rural schools will offer elementary farming (or forestry, livestock), using texts compiled by the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Qualified areas or schools may combine elementary geography and elementary history into elementary social knowledge, using texts temporarily compiled by the experimental schools or local education department.

The schools must give earnest attention to physical education, properly conducting the class period drills (or morning drills) and eye exercises, actively launching sports activities of all kinds and ensuring 1 daily hour of physical training for the students. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades of qualified schools may schedule a weekly trisection physical education course. In consideration of the characteristics of the lower grade children, the physical education classes of the first and second grades may be conducted in conjunction with singing and games.

The schools must strengthen and improve music and art teaching. In art, the various areas should, in line with the practical conditions, schedule a certain amount of manual labor and teach the students to use their hands and make paper, plaster and wood articles.

The students of the labor class, held one period per week beginning at the fourth grade, may be assigned to separate projects or suitably centralized. Other grades should also make appropriate schedules and organize the students in self-service labor within their capacities. The labor periods of rural schools may be scheduled together with the busy farming season or elementary farming.

3. The schools should actively launch activities of all kinds to enable the students to acquire knowledge, broaden their vision, increase their wisdom, cultivate their creativity, and develop their interests, hobbies and special skills. Such activities are an organic part of the teaching program and an important means to achieve the goal of education. The schools of the various areas must organize and arrange them in line with local conditions, actively improve their quality and coordinate them with classroom work, making them mutually promotive and mutually complementary.

The students will control their individual study periods, using them on advance lesson preparations, reviews, homework or outside reading and thereby learning to study on their own. Teachers may not use the period for classes or for make-up lessons for the whole class.

The schools will schedule the activities for the 2 weeks reserved for collective educational activities, using the time on sports meets, hikes, field trips, visits, social surveys, cemetery visits on Chinese Memorial Day and other traditional educational activities. The reserve time may not be used for classes, make-up classes or lesson reviews.

Due to the fairly large disparities in rural areas and the necessity for some students to take part in auxiliary labor, there is no uniform schedule for the various activities. The various areas may make arrangements at their own discretion according to the practical conditions.

4. The class period of the full-time 6-year elementary school is usually 40 minutes. In consideration of the lower grade children, it may be reduced to 35 minutes, but in case of difficulty in classroom arrangements and to avoid disturbance by the bells, the period may remain 40 minutes, except that 5 minutes per period must be reserved for indoor rest or activities.

In line with the characteristics of the various subjects and the diverse needs, qualified schools may experiment with the system of scheduling 40- and 35-minute periods simultaneously.

5. In regard to the teaching program of minority schools, the provinces and autonomous regions concerned will make specific arrangements according to the characteristics of minority schools and the practical conditions of minority areas.

(1) 全日制六年制城市小学教学计划 (草案)

(4)科目		(5)课程										(7)		(16)(17)(18)										(24)(25)				(6)活动				(30)(31)		(32)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
(3)学时	(2)年级	思想品德	语(8)				数(14)	外(15)	自然常识	地理常识	历史常识	体育(19)	唱歌(20)	音乐(21)	美术(22)	劳动(23)	每周总课时	(26)	自习	课外活动	社会活动	兴趣小组	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动	机动

- Key:
1. Teaching Program of 6-Year Full-Time Urban Elementary School (Draft)
 2. Grade
 3. Number of periods per week
 4. Subject
 5. Curriculum

[Key continued on following page]

6. Activities
7. Ideology and Ethics
8. Language
9. Subtotal
10. Speech and reading
11. Speech
12. Composition
13. Handwriting
14. Mathematics
15. Foreign language
16. Elementary science
17. Elementary geography
18. Elementary history
19. Physical education
20. Singing and games
21. Music
22. Art
23. Labor
24. Jointly held classes
25. Total periods per week
26. Individual study
27. Physical education activities
28. Scientific-technological, reading, and cultural-recreational activities
29. [Illegible] team activities
30. Total [illegible] weekly in-school activities
31. Reserve time for collective educational activities
32. Remarks
33. First
34. Second
35. Third
36. Fourth
37. Fifth
38. Sixth
39. Total number of class periods
40. Percentages
41. Total number of class periods of 6-year system as compared to the 5-year system
42. 2 weeks per year
43. Percentages are computed on 4,964 periods, the total for the 6 years.

(1) 全日制六年制农村小学教学计划(草案)

周(3) 时数 年(2)级	科(4) 目	(5)课 程										(23) 各 项 活 动	(24) 集 体 活 动 时 间						
		(6) 思想品德	(7) 语 文				(12) 数 学	(13) 自然常识	(14) 农业常识	(15) 地理常识	(16) 历史常识			(17) 体 育	(18) 音 乐	(19) 美 术	(20) 劳 动	(21) 齐 开 课 程	(22) 每周总课时
			(8) 计	(9) 读	(10) 写	(11) 习													
一	(25)	1	11	10		1	6					2	2	1		6	23	(33) 根据农村实际情况酌情安排	(34) 全 年 两 周
二	(26)	1	11	10		1	6					2	2	1		6	23		
三	(27)	1	11	8	2	1	6	2				2	2	1		7	25		
四	(28)	1	10	7	2	1	6	2				2	2	1		7	25		
五	(29)	1	8	6	2	1	6	2	2			2	1	1	1	8	25		
六	(30)	1	8	6	2	1	6			2		2	1	1	1	8	25		
上课总时数	(31)	204	2074				1224	204	68	68	68		408	340	204	68		4930	
百分比	(32)	4.1	42.1				24.8	4.1	1.4	1.4	1.4		8.3	6.8	4.1	1.4			

- Key:
1. Teaching Program of 6-Year Full-Time Rural Elementary School (Draft)
 2. Grade
 3. Number of periods per week
 4. Subject
 5. Curriculum
 6. Ideology and ethics
 7. Language

[Key continued on following page]

8. Subtotal
9. Speech and reading
10. Composition
11. Handwriting
12. Mathematics
13. Elementary science
14. Elementary farming
15. Elementary geography
16. Elementary history
17. Physical education
18. Music
19. Art
20. Labor
21. Jointly held classes
22. Total periods per week
23. Various activities
24. Reserve time for collective educational activities
25. First
26. Second
27. Third
28. Fourth
29. Fifth
30. Sixth
31. Total number of class periods
32. Percentages
33. Arranged according to the practical rural conditions
34. 2 weeks per year

6080

CSO: 4005/114

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE KANG ADDRESSES BROADCASTING SCHOOL MEETING

OW201231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Huang Tingjin]

[Text] Chengdu, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--At the sixth national work meeting of the Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture, which ended in Guanxian County of Sichuan Province today, experience gained over the past 3 years in running the school were exchanged. At the meeting, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, summed up four advantages of the broadcasting school.

Over 200 people, including comrades from 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as from the departments concerned under the party Central Committee and the State Council, attended the meeting, at which He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, spoke.

In his speech, He Kang said: Developing long-distance education with modern communication equipment such as radio and television is a trend of new technological revolution and educational reform in the world. It reflects good vitality and has a broad prospect. It is particularly essential for country like China with a rural population of 800 million.

He listed the four advantages of running the Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture: 1) as far as teaching is concerned, the whole nation can listen to lectures given by one teacher; 2) the educational standard is higher because first-rate teachers are employed and quality teaching material has been meticulously compiled; 3) students need not leave their homes and work posts, and are not subject to limitations with regard to time and place; 4) the school costs little to run, yields quick results, and can have many students.

In his summing-up report, Liu Xigeng, principal of the Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture, said: The Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture has set up organizations at all levels in 28 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities except Xizang and Taiwna. A preliminary network of organization, management, teaching, and counseling has been formed from the central level down to the district and township levels. There are over 15,830

instructors. The Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture, which began enrollment in 1981, took 180,600 students for its first term. Second-term students were enrolled in May this year. At present, 540,000 students formally attend the school. Since the number of applicants is increasing, the Central Broadcasting School of Agriculture will offer three more specialities next year, namely, animal husbandry, agricultural economics and management, and freshwater fish farming.

CSO: 4005/204

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR FAMILY PLANNING WORK

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 4,
25 Aug 84 pp 15-16

[Article by Li Guangsheng [2621 1684 3932] of propaganda and education office of family planning committee of Guangdong Province: "Grasp Family Planning Work Firmly and Continuously"]

[Text] Now, every place in China is implementing and carrying out the Party Central Committee's instruction on getting a firm and continuous grasp on family planning work, which is expected to be done still further.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, close attention has been paid to family planning work; many instructions have been given to implement the basic spirit of grasping family planning work firmly and continuously. The fact that the 12th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has listed family planning as a fundamental national policy is the centralized embodiment of the spirit mentioned above.

Why is it necessary to grasp family planning work continuously and firmly? First, in view of the situation and the requirements of family planning work, the situation of family planning work at present is very favorable, and the birth rate is descending steadily. However, our task will still be a very difficult one from now on. On the one hand, we must keep our population below 1.2 billion by the end of this century while on the other hand we must work to consolidate relations between the party and the masses as well as to promote stability and unity. Whatever we say and do must be in consideration of these basic requirements. At present, there are unsatisfactory conditions existing in different places. Some people can only remember last year's achievements but are blind to their own insufficiencies, and this fact has caused the appearance of a slack mood. With regard to the decision of the Central Committee to continue the relaxation of the control of the birth policy for the rural regions, where two children per couple are allowed if it is in accordance with the circumstance provided and meets with approval, people have misinterpreted the spirit of the decision and take it as a general permission for every couple to have two children,

and this misinterpretation has led them to take a shaky attitude toward the policy generally advocated of only one child per couple. In some places family planning work is only grasped firmly but not efficiently, and there is a lack of efficient measures in doing this work well. Moreover, the measures for birth control have been carried out impractically. It is necessary to make a timely settlement of all these problems, and serious attention should be paid to all the items of family planning work which must be grasped both firmly and efficiently.

Second, in view of the urgency of family planning work, it is a major issue both in speeding up our country's modernization of socialist construction and in realizing the general task and goal determined by the 12th Party Congress. Because the process of the four modernizations of construction is an urgent task of the party and the people, it is also a matter of course to grasp firmly and continuously the family planning work which concerns the course of the four modernizations of construction and the raising of the people's living standards. Thus the party and the people must all work on the "two kinds of productions" simultaneously and do the "two kinds of hard work" simultaneously. Now the conditions of industrial and agricultural production in all China and economic work as a whole are very favorable, their fast development is needed to require the family planning work to suit their speed of growth and family planning work must also be carried out speedily without stopping or slowing down. So it is necessary to grasp family planning work firmly and efficiently to avoid causing the delay of the four modernizations of construction in order to suit social and economical growth.

Third, in view of the present population situation and the realization of the population control goal, the population of the whole country at present is tremendous in that the number of young people is proportionally large. This situation will lead to a continuous and large increase of population in the future. In accordance with the assumed goal that population be controlled to the limit of 1.200 billion by the end of this century, from now on the population can only allow an average net increase of 10 million persons per year. However, from the beginning of 1983 to the year 2000, there will be more than 11 million young couples per year on the average entering marriage and child-bearing age; even if all the couples have one child per couple, there will be at least 10 million more babies born each year, although this is impossible and we still need to make conditional arrangements for a reasonable number of the masses to have their second child. In the situations stated above, it is even more important to grasp family planning work firmly and efficiently, otherwise the predetermined limit of 1.200 billion will be broken, and this excess of increased population will affect not only the course of the socialist modernizations but also the increase in the people's living standards.

Fourth, in view of the nature and task of family planning work, the work mentioned is hard, heavy and long-term strategic task. It is an ideological revolution and social transformation in the child-bearing

realm, and it is overall very strong in ideological content and policy content, has a high scientific and technological level and needs continuous work. Due to the influence of various factors, there are often repetitions in the change and progress of child-bearing concepts whereas child-bearing takes place every moment; this is why the work in ideological education and the technical service of family planning must be grasped firmly all the time, because even a little relaxation will cause the birth rate to rise again, and by that time the work will be even more difficult. Therefore, the Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly requested the party committees and governments of all levels, regardless of how fully occupied they are, to make overall plans and arrangements and to grasp firmly and efficiently the family planning work which is a matter of overall importance. At the same time, the authorities ask everyone to respond to the call by carrying out family planning voluntarily in consideration of the overall situation.

How do we grasp family planning work firmly and continuously? With reference to this question, many rich experiences have occurred and have been accumulated in various places. Recently, the Central Committee made new requests to enhance achievements, to overcome shortcomings and to settle problems. With regard to enhancing achievements, we should base our efforts on past achievements to make serious summaries in relation with local realistic conditions and promote advanced experiences so that in the future family planning work will be still better and more solid. With regard to overcoming shortcomings, we should truthfully and practically examine the problems in our work and overcome the existing shortcomings in order to improve the ways and means of our work according to the spirit and request of the Central Committee. In the guiding ideology, it is especially important to overcome the inevitability of "force and command," and we must do painstaking but tenacious ideological and educational work. With regard to settling problems, we must start everything from reality to build the family planning policy on a reasonable foundation that is supported by the masses and helpful to the cadres in their work in order to let the policy be of service and be subordinated to the general task and goal of the party; thus, it will further promote social and economic growth as well as stability and unity. Overall, we must work not only to control population growth efficiently but also to build closer relations between the party and the masses. We must do our best to make family planning work excellent.

12705

CSO: 4005/105

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WU JINGHUA SPEAKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONALITIES

HK190903 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0904 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Today, while giving a briefing on China's nationalities work to the scholars attending the "academic symposium on the question of nationalities," Wu Jinghua, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said that the basic principle for China's nationalities work is to strengthen unity between nationalities, to energetically help minority nationalities develop their politics, economy, and culture, and to gradually wipe out inequality between nationalities left over from history, so as to enable minority nationalities to catch up with the development level of the Han nationality and to realize a common prosperity among various nationalities.

Wu Jinghua said: There are 55 minority nationalities in China, totaling 67 million people. Of the 55 minority nationalities, 15 have populations of over 1 million people each. The smallest, the Hezhe nationality, consists of only about 1,400 people. Various nationalities have their own languages, characters, and religious beliefs, which are fully protected and respected.

He said: China implements the policy of equality between various nationalities, big or small. Of the total number of delegates to the Sixth NPC, 13.5 percent were minority nationalities, twice the percentage formed by the minority nationalities in the total population of China, which is 6.7 percent.

He added: In implementing the policy of unity between various nationalities, China opposes both Han chauvinism and local nationalism. The Han nationality cannot live without minority nationalities, nor can minority nationalities live without the Han nationality.

While dealing with regional autonomy of minority nationalities, Wu Jinghua said: China has established 119 minority nationality autonomous areas, consisting of 5 autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures, and 83 autonomous counties (or banners). Minority nationality autonomous areas can exercise autonomy over their politics, economy, culture, and internal affairs.

Wu Jinghua briefed the Chinese and foreign scholars attending the symposium on the policy for social reform in minority nationality regions and on economic

and cultural achievements in these regions. He said: Over the last 30 years, the state has provided financial subsidies of 7.2 billion yuan for construction in minority nationality regions. In 1983, the gross industrial and agricultural output value of minority nationality autonomous areas amounted to 62 billion yuan, a 1,150 percent increase over 1949. At present, there are 10 minority nationalities colleges throughout the country and 70 higher learning institutions in minority nationality autonomous areas.

CSO: 4005/204

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL VIEWS MARXISM, REFORM

HK160744 Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU in Chinese No 9, 25 Sep 84 pp 1-8

[Article by Liu Youcheng [0491 0147 2052] of the Zhejiang Provincial Economic Research Center: "Marxism and the Wave of Reform Throughout the World"]

[Text] Editor's note: Since this journal carried a notice in its No 7 issue of 1984 inviting contributions on the topic "Modern Technological Revolution and Social Development," there have been quick responses, and we have continuously received contributions. Many theoretical workers have expressed their great interest in this topic and are ready to participate in the study and discussion. It is universally held that this is a practical and theoretical question that is rich in content and of great significance. It involves all aspects of social life, thus calling for the exploration of many subjects in all regards and from various angles. Of course, it also involves analysis and generalization from a philosophical angle.

Marxist philosophy must be closely tied to the social practice of today and show concern for and study the important topics put forth in the course of social practice, otherwise it will lose its vitality. The view that those questions related to technological revolution are not questions of a philosophical nature, and restricting philosophical study within the investigation to the basics only, is obviously extremely narrowminded and onesided. As a weapon for reshaping the world, Marxist philosophy, through its innate world outlook and methodology should provide and is capable of giving scientific explanations and forecasts for the new problems and new tendencies arising in the development of social practice, as well as providing helpful suggestions or views for activities in practice. At the same time, it will inevitably be enriched and developed in the course of studying and generalizing new problems and new experiences.

The changes in social life brought about or which are likely to be brought about by the modern technological revolution are profound and universal. They will certainly affect the lives and futures of the people of various countries of the world. What is the true nature of the social changes brought about by the modern technological revolution? What are their roles in the development of human history? What are their effects on the development of capitalism? What is the significance of these changes for socialist construction? These are certainly important priority questions to be investigated from a worldwide perspective. Regarding the theoretical workers of our country, it is particularly necessary for them to attach attention to the investigation of the relationship between the modern technological revolution and the socialist modernization and reform in our country. It is necessary to associate the history of science and technology and productive forces with the present conditions in our country, and

to tie the social and economic conditions of our country with the study and exploration of how to apply the results of the modern technological revolution in line with the specific state of affairs of our country, with an aim toward promoting the reform and development of the productive forces of our country and the reform in the relations between production and the superstructure. In short, it is necessary to study and explore the specific law that governs the changes in social life brought about by the modern technological revolution in our country.

All such investigation is the application of Marxist philosophy and is simultaneously a new test of Marxist philosophy. Needless to say, the mechanical application of the general principles of Marxism to new things, problems, and experiences is undesirable. It is impossible for us to find pat conclusions or answers in the general principles of Marxism for the new problems emerging in the social practice of today. On the contrary, the new things, problems, and experiences confronting us acutely pose the question of how to enrich and develop Marxist theories. For example, the changes brought about or to be brought about by new technology in the new labor forms, production organizations, and industrial structure, and thus the new forms, structures, social relations mechanisms, social organizations, and the new law of activities in practice that will occur requires us to make a restudy of the contents and stipulations of many basic categories such as labor, the productive forces, and social relations, and to enrich and develop them based on the new experiences in practice.

As mentioned above, this is a challenge for Marxism. Some Western scholars have given their explanations on the social changes brought about by the modern technological revolution, and based on their stands and views, have openly challenged Marxism. In this regard, Marxist theoretical workers should assume responsibility for the challenge. This is naturally a most arduous task which will not be accomplished in a short period of time. However, we cannot afford to wait, as we have already been late in taking the first step. Therefore, we should feel all the more pressed to actively carry out the research, and gradually come to a scientific understanding through persistent efforts. It is our belief that as long as we really grasp and are good at applying the basic Marxist views and methods, we are sure to be victorious. [end editor's note]

A revolutionary change is taking place in the contemporary world. Scholars of the natural sciences, economists, and futurologists abroad have made varied comments on the subject, regarding it as the "fourth industrial revolution," the "third wave of civilization," or the so-called transition from an "industrial society" to an "information society." As comprehensive descriptions of the events in the reform and as forecasts of developing trends, these comments are of referential value; however, they have not provided a scientific explanation on the current wave of reform. How does Marxism regard the wave of reform throughout the world and various comments of Western scholars? To answer this question scientifically is the bounden duty of contemporary Marxists and a new topic for them to probe in depth.

I

The mainstream wave of reform in the contemporary world includes changes in two layers: the qualitative change in the social productive forces and the evolution in the relations of production. The qualitative change in the productive forces

is seen the shaping of a new industrial revolution, namely, the overall transformation of the technological base in the process of production and the industrial structure, which is the basis for the whole wave of reform.

Marxism holds that cyclical industrial revolution is a form of movement of the capitalist economy, and its appearance is a normal phenomenon of capitalist economy. Capitalist production aims at reproducing surplus value; such an economic form contains the contradiction between the trend of the development of the productive forces and the productive forces whose operation is limited by the marketability of their products. On the one hand, the aim of this reproduction is to pursue wealth in the form of currency, which is an endless, absolute desire for acquiring wealth. Capitalist production takes absolute wealth as its purpose, with the development of production as its means of realizing its desire to acquire wealth. Hence, it possesses an innate impulse to infinitely develop productive forces. Marx said: "Capitalism, with the desire for the unending pursuit of acquiring wealth, is trying its best to raise the productive forces of labor without limit and to make this wealth reality." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46, Book 1, p 306) On the other hand, production that has the reproduction of value as its purpose is limited by the law of value itself. This means that such production will be limited by the market, and the increase in the quantities of commodities will be limited by the degree of their conversion into currency. The limitation of the law of value in capitalist production is two-fold; First is the limitation on the quality of commodities. The conversion of commodities into currency depends upon the needs of the consumers, and the necessity for a specific use value is always limited. Therefore, the contradiction between the infinite nature of production determined by value and the limitation of consumers determined by the use value has led to difficulties in the realization of value. Second is the limitation of a specific use value in quality, while in quantity, it involves a reciprocal amount of value, namely, an exchange of currency. Capitalist production incessantly increases products and surplus value, but the compensation involves only the cost for the means of production and the wages representative of the necessary labor quota of workers. "Surplus value involves the needs of things in reciprocal surplus value. The latter manifest themselves as the second limitation (on capital)." (Ibid, p 388) It is true that capitalists and that surplus value can be realized through the exchange of individual capitalists. However, in order to realize such value, capitalist production must be carried out in proportion in a planned way, which contradicts with the infinite desire to acquire wealth on the part of individual capital, and thus is impossible for capitalist production to accomplish.

In short, there exists a contradiction between the infinite nature of value production and the realization of value in the capitalist economic system itself, as well as a contradiction between reproduction and the lack of a sufficient market. "Due to its nature, capital will set up a boundary between labor and the creation of value, which is contradictory to the trend of capital in infinitely expanding labor and creating value." (Ibid, p 408) This innate contradiction arising in capitalist production makes its course of development cyclical. At first capitalism organizes its production on the basis of the level of production conditions formed in the past and the demand of the market; driven by the absolute desire to acquire wealth, it blindly expands its scope of reproduction regardless of the limits set by the demands of consumers and the proportions of various production departments. When the quantitative development

reaches a certain limit, a relative overproduction is formed on the basis of the original consumption and industrial structures, resulting in an obstruction of the realization of value and a recess in capitalist production. In order to make a breakthrough in this situation, capitalism creates possible conditions for value reproduction within its own sphere. Such efforts to make a breakthrough have two aspects: On the one hand, capitalism is doing its utmost to open up a world market, so as to extend the sphere of commodity exchange; on the other hand, it transforms its productive forces in intention, so as to raise the consumption level. The transformation of the productive forces is expressed in two ways: One is the tendency to renovate the technical basis for production process, to raise the labor productivity of a single commodity, to reduce production costs, and to stimulate consumption by reducing prices of commodities and the development of new products. The other is the tendency to develop the division of labor in production, to incessantly open new industrial departments, to carry out industrial renovation and a shift in the industrial focus, and to summon up new demands of the consumers for newly created use value. Once these two trends have become an all-round reform, industrial revolution will take place, resulting in a qualitative leap from sheer quantitative growth in the development of the productive forces. Through industrial revolution, capitalist production has extended its market on the strength of the new technical basis and the new rising industrial departments, which will temporarily relax the contradiction between the infinite nature of production and the limits of consumption, and has thus entered a time of prosperity. However, after a period of development, the technical basis and industrial structure in the course of production will again fail to suit to the needs of the incessant expansion of reproduction, and the contradiction between the absolute desire for acquiring wealth and a small market will intensify on a new level, which will eventually bring about a new industrial revolution. The historical process of capitalist economic development precisely moves in such a cycle of great recession and industrial revolution. The result is a higher and higher degree of development of the productive forces and a more and more acute contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production in the capitalist society, until the development of the productive forces will finally destroy the whole base of the capitalist production system. Therefore, Marx and Engels have profoundly pointed out that the technical basis of capitalist production is revolutionary. "The incessant transformation in production, the never-ending turbulence in all social relations, and the everlasting unstability and changes all make the capitalist age from all ages past." ("The Communist Manifesto")

The chief symbol of the industrial revolution under the capitalist economic system is the transformation of the instruments of labor, and the basic trend is towards a more scientific and intellectual basis in the production process. Marx said: "Capitalism tends to endow production with a scientific nature, and direct labor is depreciated as an essential in the process of production only." "The transformation in the process of production from a simple labor process to a scientific process is also a transformation of the process of making nature serve itself and making it serve the needs of mankind." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46, Book II, pp 211, 212) The purpose of capitalist production is surplus value, which is derived from the surplus labor of the

workers. As far as quantity is concerned, surplus labor and the necessary labor of the workers repel each other. Therefore, the constant trend of capitalist production is to reduce necessary labor as much as possible. Under ordinary conditions, the reduction of necessary labor is achieved chiefly by relying on the substitution of machines and all kinds of natural power for manpower, while the application of machines and the control of nature is achieved by means of science and technology. Meanwhile, in order to raise the efficiency of production, to solve all kinds of complicated problems in the process of production, and to solve problems in the development of new products and new industrial departments, it is also necessary to include scientific research in the process of production and to apply in large quantities all types of scientific and technological results. On the other hand, in capitalist commodity production, knowledge has become a commodity, scientific research and technical invention have become stable professions, and the law of value has served to stimulate the development of science and technology. The rapid development of science and technology has, in turn, promoted the scientific process of production. The mutual reaction between the need for science and technology in production and the promotion of production on the part of science and technology has more and more led to the transformation from a simple labor process with mainly the consumption of physical manpower to a scientific process with mainly intellectual activities in the capitalist production process.

With John Kay's proclamation of his invention of the flying shuttle, the first industrial revolution in the capitalist society began. This industrial revolution began with toolmaking and ended with the development of the steam engine and machine tools, transforming the tools of man from manual to machines and changing the role of manpower in the production process. With this change began the transformation of the technical basis of material production from a reliance on conventional rules based on experiences to a reliance on scientific laws and being scientific and intellectual in the production process. In "Das Kapital," Marx made a profound analysis of this industrial revolution and pointed out with deep insight that the basic trend and orientation in the further development of the industrial revolution would be the development of machines in their most perfect form--automation--in connection with which, man's manual labor would fundamentally be withdrawn from the direct production process and the material production process would chiefly rely on the creative and intellectual activities of mankind. In "Das Kapital," Marx described the prospects for the capitalist industrial revolution as: "The expression of labor will no longer be included in the production process as it was before. On the contrary, it will find expression in the relation between man's status as supervisor and regulator in the production process and the production process itself. The worker will no longer regard natural objects in transformed shape as an intermediate link between himself and the object, but will regard the natural process which he has turned into an industrial process as a medium between himself and inorganic nature. The worker is no longer the chief party concerned in the production process, but stands by the production process." "In the course of this transformation, the tremendous cornerstone which found expression in production and wealth is not the direct labor completed by man himself. Neither is it the time man

has spent on labor, but it is the possession of the general productive forces of man himself, man's understanding of nature and the control over nature through his existence as a social body. In short, it is the development of the individual social person." (Ibid, p 218) Marx held that when the capitalist productive forces reached the above level, automation and intelligence in the process of material production would be achieved, and the capitalist production method would develop to its limit and would completely lose its historical rationale and inevitability.

Marx was no fortune teller and it would be impossible for him to have forecast the development of things in detail, but Marxism as a science is capable of grasping the basic orientation and trend of the development of things. In the century and more since Marx died, there have been several industrial revolutions in the capitalist world, the general direction of which has been toward the use of science and intelligence in the production process. The world's new industrial revolution which is taking shape at present is in essence the development of capitalist production forces to the highest stage as Marx predicted. The world's new industrial revolution which people are talking about at present refers to three new phenomena: 1) the rise of new technologies and new industries; 2) structural change in traditional industries and rising new industries, namely, the rapid development of the so-called "sunrise industries," while the "sunset industries" tend to decline; and 3) the change in the employment or professional structures, with the labor forces transferring in large numbers from the traditional manufacturing industries to service trades and the information industry. These three phenomena are organically related due to the rise of new technologies and groups of new industries, because the change in the industrial structure results from the rise of groups of new industries, while the change in the professional structure is an expression of the industrial structure in the main body of production. At present the new technologies and new industrial groups in rapid development cover an extensive scope, chiefly in the following six fields: microelectronic technology, genetic engineering, new materials, new energy resources, oceanic engineering, and space technology. Among the six fields, microelectronic technology is the core technology and industry, while the other technological and industrial groups are dependent on the development of microelectronic technology or are directly related to it. Microelectronic technology is based on the manufacture of large-scale and extra large-scale integrated circuits, using delicate techniques which enable the development of the electronic computer in the direction of microminiaturization, top speed, and a lower price, thus leading to mass production and the popularization of the application of microelectronic computers, which leads to the "3-A" trend, namely, automation in factories, automation in offices, and automation in every household. Therefore, it can be seen that the world's new industrial revolution begins in a practical sense with the popularization of the application of microelectronic computers and results in the transformation to automation of productive labor. The essence of this transformation is an all-round substitution in natural resources, namely, the transformation from using manpower resources and natural resources as the main focus to using intellectual resources and science and technology as the main focus.

For several thousand years the process of material production has chiefly relied on the consumption of manpower and the processing and utilization of natural resources, just as William Petty pointed out: "Labor is the father of wealth, and earth is the mother." The first capitalist industrial revolution began the scientific process in production, making science and technology an important part of the production process. However, the chief method of combining science and technology and the production process then was the utilization of the material results in science and technology, in other words, the system of machines. Scientific research itself had not yet become an essential part of the direct production process, and there was no coordination with the organization of direct material production activities. Although the operation of machines should come under the control of scientific principles, it is basically a mechanical activity, not an intellectual one requiring creativity. The world's new industrial revolution is to develop the production process toward automation. Automated machines will become the chief forces in material production, while human labor will chiefly be engaged in designing the technical process in production and the indirect control of the process. This makes scientific research the basis of the production process, human intelligence the [words indistinct] natural resource, and knowledge a dominative productive force. In this stage, the creation of material wealth does not rely on the consumption of manpower and the spending of a large quantity of natural resources, but on the display of human intelligence in giving natural resources their new use value and even in reorganizing and creating new materials. Therefore, this new industrial revolution will complete the transformation of material production from a simple labor process to a scientific one, and will genuinely make the production process scientific and intellectual. Thus we can see that the world's new industrial revolution is in essence the productive forces under the capitalist system entering the last stage, as Marx predicted, and the overture of capitalism developing to its limit.

II

According to the principle of historical materialism, productive forces determine the relations of production while the economic base determines the superstructure. The leap of social productive forces will inevitably give rise to the evolution in the relations of production and the whole social life. The world's new industrial revolution as a qualitative leap in the social productive forces is pounding at the relations of production in the capitalist society and is preparing for a change in its social form. To have an overall understanding and a grasp of the transformation trends in our times requires us not only to study the world's new industrial revolution, but also to study in depth the changes in the relations of production and in the form of society. Regarding the development of the evolution in the social system, people have already discovered it and have made analyses of all kinds. Daniel Bell holds that the transformation form of society in capitalist countries is characterized by a "post-industrial society," where the industrial society transforms into one relying on the service trades. In his book "The Third Wave," Alvin Toffler proposes that, having gone through the agricultural and industrial societies, mankind is entering upon the "super-industrial society" of the third wave civilization. Nesbit and Yenetsu Matsuda hold that social changes have foretold the arrival of the "information society." They have all seen the general trend

of a change from the comprehensive understanding of some individual incident, but they have failed to give a scientific explanation for the nature and prospects of the change. The reason Western scholars are not being scientific and profound in their views concerning the transformation in the form of society lies in their lack of a historical materials view, and their failure to understand the nature of society and the laws that govern social development. Their common shortcoming is in the discussion of the changes in the forms of society deviating from the relations of production that form the social nature, and classifying the forms of society merely on the basis of the technological and industrial characteristics of society.

Marxism has revealed the nature and law of development of human society and has provided a correct theoretical basis for the scientific understanding of the evolution in the forms of society in present-day capitalist countries. According to Marxist theories, the nature of society lies in the relations of production, and the transformation in the forms of society lies in the transformation of relations of production. In studying the transformation in [word indistinct] society in the world today, it is necessary to start by analyzing the changes in the relations of production. There is a need to discuss an important Marxist theory on social economic forms.

Relations of production are the social relations formed by people in the course of their productive labor. Productive labor is, on the one hand, individual labor, namely, specific labor of various descriptions. People create specific use value according to a set purpose in order to satisfy human needs. On the other hand, productive labor is social labor, that is, the general connection of all kinds of specific labor. Labor is a type of social conduct and is characterized by a social nature from the very beginning. The social nature of labor is determined by the fact that it is impossible for an individual to carry out material exchange with nature. Human needs vary, and the ability of anyone individual is limited. Varied production activities will be only possible through the social combination of labor, so as to meet people's varied needs. Therefore, productive labor is always a social process and is always included in the general view of social labor as a whole.

Production labor has a dual character, which has caused the dual structures in the social relations people have formed in the course of production. First there is individual labor, which includes the possession of the production conditions prior to the beginning of the labor process, the distribution of each of individual's functions in the labor process, and the distribution of products when the labor process is over. The possession of individual labor is a linear structure of the relations of production that take place in the course of individual labor or are organized within each economic unit. These production relations include the relationship between the party concerned in production (namely, the possessor of the production conditions and the person in charge of the production process) and the person directly taking part in labor. In certain historical periods, this finds expression in antagonistic class relations. Second, there is the relationship between individual and general social labor. It is in the course of social material exchange between various types of individual labor that labor of all categories is mutually exchanged. The

possession of individual labor is transformed into that of social labor, and the final consumption is realized. This is the structure of the social relations of production in a horizontal structure, that takes place between individual labor of all categories or between different economic units. The characteristic feature of such production relations is the social relations between the parties concerned in production, which are expressed in new material relations during certain historical periods. The horizontal structure of the relations of production--namely the possession of individual labor--is a part of the structure of the social relations of production which determines the social nature of production, in other words, which determines whether the form of exploitation of man by man or the form of mutual cooperation is adopted.

Starting from the dual structures of the relations of production, there appear two clues to the course of social development.

Based on the linear structure of the relations of production, or the possession of individual labor, Marxism divides the course of social development into five economic forms: the primitive society, the slave society, the feudal society, the capitalist society, and the communist society (socialist society in its primary stage). Primitive society is based on backward productive forces in which people share the fruits of labor. Slave society, feudal society, and capitalist society are all based on the unequal possession of the fruits of labor, and their common characteristic is that the possessor of the means of production possesses the surplus labor created by the workers directly taking part in labor without compensation. They differ in the form of possessing surplus labor. Communist society is based on a highly developed level of productive forces, with the laborers united in sharing the fruits of labor. This is a clue to grasping the course of social development.

Another clue is based on the horizontal structure of the relations of production, namely the relations between individual and general social labor. Marx divided the course of social development into the following three economic forms: natural economy, commodity economy, and planned economy; and the three social forms [word indistinct] the dependence on man, the dependence on material, and the combined body of free men. Marx said: "The dependence on man (which took place naturally at first) is the first social form. Under such a form, man's ability in production was developed within a narrow scope and in an isolated area. Human independence based on a dependence on material is the second major form. Under such a form, a universal system of exchange in social materials, all-round relations, needs in all respects, and all-round abilities has come into shape. Individual freedom based on the all-round development of the individual and the common social productive capability which has become their social wealth is the third stage." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46, Book I, p 104)

The dependence on man is the social relation of a direct connection between man and man; however, there is no independence of the individual, and man finds himself in blood relations, patriarchal relations, and relations characterized by domination and subjugation. The basis for such social relations is the natural economy, that is, an economic form with individual labor directly subjugated to social labor. In this stage, land is the basic means of production and agriculture is the guiding production department. "Land and agriculture

from the basis of the economic system." (Ibid, pp 482-483) This is a relatively stagnant social form the distribution of labor in production is underdeveloped, [as printed] and the aim of production is to allow the consumption of the party concerned in production and the worker directly taking part in labor. Therefore, a cyclical, simple reproduction is basically maintained, and productive forces are improved slowly only on the strength of the growth in population and the development of non-productive labor.

The dependence on materials is social relations in the form of materialization, in which the individual is independent superficially, but in practice, social relations take place in the course of the exchange in commodities, and human relations are expressed in the relation between materials. Such social relations are the expression of commodity economy, which is based on the division of labor in social production. The development of a division of labor enables industry to remove its dependence on agriculture, to gain its independence in development, and to become a guiding department in social production. In correspondence with the development of a division of labor, individual labor has the nature of private labor, with the separation of individual labor from social labor, and the transformation from individual labor to social labor has to travel the tortuous road of converting commodities to currency. The interdependent relation between commodity economy and materials is an active but turbulent social form which enables the productive forces to develop fully and which generalizes the relations between man and nature and human relations.

The combined body of free men is the direct social connection based on the development of personal freedom. This form is divided into two historical developmental stages: the first stage is the planned economy preconditioned by the public ownership of the means of production, or direct time economy. In this stage, manpower has not completely withdrawn from the direct production process and labor is still a means of subsistence; individual labor has a direct social nature, while the relations between an individual and social labor are expressed in the planned distribution of the various production departments of social production based on labor time and the direct distribution of products, with the labor time as a criterion for readjusting social production and distribution. The second stage is free labor with the overall development of human ability as its aim. In this stage, manpower has basically withdrawn from the direct production process and the individual has removed the bonds of the division of labor. Labor as a means of subsistence has been elevated to the primary need in life, and man's labor has genuinely become free creative activities. With the change in the nature of labor, the concept of social wealth has also changed from material products into the free time people have at their disposal. Marx said: "True wealth is the productive forces which make all individuals prosperous. With this, the criterion of wealth will no longer be labor time, but the time at their free disposal." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46, Book II, p 222) The change from the second form into the third is the historical change of human society from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. When this occurs, the prehistoric period of mankind symbolized by the struggle for subsistence will come to an end and the real history of man will begin.

According to Marxist theory regarding the forms of social development, it should not be difficult to understand the wave of reform throughout the world today. Looking at the linear structure of the relations of production, a qualitative change has not yet taken place in capitalist society and the system of exploiting hired labor on the part of capital has not been altered. At present, the evolution of the social forms is directed at the change in the horizontal structure of the social relations of production, or is in the transition from the second to the third form, namely the trend in the transition from the dependence on materials to the combined body of free men.

Primarily, the wave of reform throughout the world demonstrates that the base of the commodity economy in economically developed countries is beginning to shake, and the capitalist commodity economy is approaching its limit in development. Capitalism is based on the relations of value and its premise is that direct human labor is the foundation and source of wealth, and labor time is the criterion for wealth. The worldwide wave of reform has caused the production process to enter the stage of automation, which has changed the relations between direct labor and the creation of wealth. The growth in social wealth is less dependent on the consumption of human labor and more on the efficiency of the system of machines used in automation; however, the tremendous efficiency of the system of machines is out of proportion with the amount of labor of the machine production system. Thus there is no proportional relation between the growth of wealth and the consumption of labor, and there is a change in the foundation and source of wealth. Marx pointed out: "Once direct labor is no longer the great source of wealth, neither will labor time be, and inevitably there will no longer be the criterion for wealth. Therefore, the exchange value will no longer be the criterion for use value. The surplus labor of the masses will no longer be the condition for the development of general wealth; likewise, the non-physical labor of a minority of people will no longer be the condition for the development of the general abilities of the human brain. Hence, production on the basis of exchange value will collapse and the process of direct material production will rid itself of poverty and the situation of antagonism." (Ibid, p 218)

The true nature of the reform at present is nothing like what Nesbit and others have said that the theory of labor value has changed into the "theory of knowledge value," but instead a total disintegration of value relations has begun. Of course, here the true nature of the reform and the trends of further development referred to are not the actual degree accomplished at present. Automation is far from occupying all production process; therefore, automated production not based on direct labor will acquire a tremendous amount of surplus value in labor exchange on the old level of the productive forces. However, as long as the trend of automation continues to develop and finally elbows out direct human labor from all production processes, the base of the capitalist commodity economy will collapse. Therefore, the wave of reform throughout the world will not bring the capitalist system a golden age, but will actually toll the death knell for the capitalist production system.

Second, the wave of reform throughout the world has also demonstrated that the third form mentioned by Marx is emerging. The signs of the future first are expressed in the strengthening of the role of information. Many people believe that the current wave of reform will bring mankind to the "information society." The basic characteristics of the so-called "information society"

are that the production and handling of knowledge will become the basis for the social production process and living process. The majority of people will be separated from the manufacture of tangible products and engaged in scientific research and the production of software. This is precisely the technical characteristics of the third form. Marx pointed out that in the third form of social development, human labor is chiefly characterized by creative intellectual activities and man's understanding of nature and the domination of nature as a social body. "Regarding those who are still growing, this direct production process is training; regarding adults, this process is the application of knowledge, scientific experiments, and science in materialization which is of material use." (Ibid, p 226) People have also spoken at length about the decentralization trend of society, which is undergoing a change from a centralized, rigid pyramid structure into a voluntary network of connections. The call for decentralization, variation, and individualism is actually for the individual to develop in the direction of freedom in an all-round way and to allow the "free individuality" of the third form to take shape. The network structure is a social organization formed on a voluntary basis for a common goal and is characterized by self-reliance. Such a structure is essentially the embryonic form of the "combined body of free men" for the future. Of course, under the existing capitalist system, the free and all-round development of the individual cannot be fully carried out, there will be great restrictions on the free combination of the individuals, and it will not be an equal footing with the free individualism and the combined body of free men as Marx mentioned. This indicates that some changes will occur.

In his book "The Third Wave," Alvin Toffler provides an example: "The rise of the prosumers." According to Toffler, in the industrial society of the second wave (the commodity economy age), the market has driven an invisible wedge into society, splitting production and consumption into two separate areas, while the transformation into the third wave society has again combined the two areas into one and a trend of "demarketization" has emerged. People's lives are already divided into two economic sectors: one sector is the labor to satisfy one's own needs, and the other is the marketed labor for payment. At present, the proportion of the first sector is increasing as people are spending much of their leisure time on independent activities, receiving education, and amusement. This example clearly shows that the free labor economy of the third social form is born out of the commodity economy, and that the concept of wealth is gradually changing from the enjoyment of material products to the disposal of one's free time. In short, from a Marxist view, the wave of reform throughout the world at present is the prelude to the third social form.

The wave of reform throughout the world today has proved the correctness of Marxism about the true nature of society and in its theory on the developing social forms, and has demonstrated the insight and scientific foresight of Marxism. The fact is not as stated by some Western scholars that the worldwide wave of reform has likely negated Marxism and a need for a new "ultra-ideology" is arising. On the contrary, only Marxism is capable of demonstrating the nature and orientation of the contemporary wave of reform. Of course, Marxism is a scientific system and not a conservative religion, and it should be enriched and deepened with the development of social practice. The worldwide wave of reform has proven the basic principles of Marxism while posing many new questions to Marxism. It is necessary for us to study new things, to answer new questions, and to further develop Marxism.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BA JIN GREETED--Shanghai, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Ba Jin, a great writer who is well known in the literary arena both at home and abroad and is also chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, will be 80 years old on 25 November of this year. A birthday cake from Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, has been presented to him. The cake was decorated with ten Chinese characters which read "Celebrate Comrade Ba Jin's 80th Birthday." Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao, first and second secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, respectively, met with Comrade Ba Jin at the Longbai Hotel in Shanghai today. During the meeting, Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao wished Comrade Ba Jin good health, a long life, and congratulated him on winning the Italian Academy's "Dante International Prize," the "French Esprit de Corps Medal" and the "Hong Kong Chinese Language University's Honorary Doctorate of Arts" in recent years. [Text] [OW190119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 18 Nov 84]

LABOR LEADER DIES--Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA)--China's labor movement activist Comrade Zhang Jinbao died of illness in Beijing on 7 November at the age of 87. A memorial ceremony was held in Beijing this afternoon to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Jinbao. Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Ni Zhifu, Hao Jianxiu, Fu Zhong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Shuai Mengqi, Zhang Weizhen, Zhang Yun, Zeng San, Luo Tan, and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, and other units presented wreaths. Song Renqiong, He Changgong, Kang Keqing, Zeng Zhi, Luo Giong, Han Guang, Gu Dachun, Wei Jianxing, Luo Gan, Wang Chonglun, Zhang Ruiying, Guo Shushen, Li Jiebo, Zhang Xiangshan, Li Zhilian, Sai Xianren, Xia Zhixu, Liu Ningyi, Liu Ying, Shao Jingwa, Chen Haosu, Liu Shihou, Li Xuefeng, Zhang Wenqiu, Qian Xijun, Song Kanfu, Huang Minwei, Chen Yu, Chin Zhifu, and others attended the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 16 Nov 84]

LITERATURE JOURNAL--The ZHONGGUO BIJIAO WENXUE [CHINA COMPARATIVE LITERATURE] was inaugurated recently. The journal, which is the first of its kind on sale to the public in China, carried an article in its first issue by Ba Jin, chairman of Chinese Writers' Association. The article says it would be useful to the development of literature to study literature of different nationalities and countries and make comparisons. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84 OW]

MEMORIAL SITES INSCRIBED--Shijiazhuang, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, inscribed "Xibaipo Memorial Hall" on a horizontal board. The board was officially hung atop the front entrance of the Xibaipo Memorial Hall this morning. Xibaipo is located in Pingshan County, Hebei Province. From May 1948 to March 1949, it was the site of the CPC Central Committee, where Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation directed the Liaoxi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Beiping-Tianjin Campaigns, and the CPC held the Second Plenary Session of its Seventh Central Committee. Yang Shangkun, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, inscribed "The Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" in a board. The board was hung at the old site of the Central Military Commission War Room." Some 500 people attended a ceremony to unveil the inscribed boards at the Xibaipo Memorial Hall this morning. They included responsible persons of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hebei Provincial Government and representatives of various circles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 19 Nov 84]

HU YAOBANG WRITES INSCRIPTION--Huqingyu Tang Pharmacy, a traditional Chinese medicine store in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, marked its 110th anniversary on 25 October. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPCC, wrote a congratulatory inscription which said: "Chinese traditional medicine and Chinese medicines are a science, and there is no limit to the development of any science." Hangzhou's Huqingyu Tang Chinese Pharmacy is a big Chinese pharmacy with a long history which engages in manufacture, wholesale service, and retail service and is well known at home and abroad for choice raw materials, economical processing, and fine product quality. Other party and state leaders writing inscriptions to congratulate its 110th founding anniversary were Yao Yilin, Zhang Jingfu, and Kang Keqing. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Oct 84]

NATIONAL YOUTH READING ACTIVITIES--Nanjing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--A prize-giving meeting, sponsored by the CYL Central Committee and 10 other units, was held in Jiangsu's Jintan County 6 November for the National Youth Reading Activities and the Second May 4 Youth Intelligence Competition (Rural Areas). Hu Qiaomu, Xiao Hua, and Hua Luogeng sent greetings to the meeting, hoping that the national youth reading activities would achieve greater results in promoting the healthy growth of young people in the entire country, and their active participation in socialist construction. Li Keqiang, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [By Chen Yunfeng, Kong Qingsheng] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 7 Nov 84]

SPORTS COMMISSION OFFICIAL--Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Yuan Weimin, coach of the Chinese women's volleyball team, was recently appointed vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission by the Chinese State Council. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 20 Nov 84]

TRAINING MEDIA MANAGERS—Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)—More than 400,000 people throughout China are now tuning in to courses in economics and business management run by China's Central TV and Radio University. A leading member of the university, which began broadcasting a year ago, said it hoped that its students would play a major part in helping solve China's shortage of skilled management personnel. The official pointed out that there were 400,000 industrial plants (not including workshops in rural towns) and more than a million stores and shops (not including private traders) in China. But only 200,000 students had completed business and finance courses at the country's universities and colleges since 1949. The problem was getting more increasingly acute as more and more enterprises sprang up under the economic development, he said. The TV and radio university now offers 73 three-year courses in industrial and commercial business management and industrial accounting, bookkeeping, finance and banking. Students receive diplomas if they pass the final examinations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 21 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/46

EAST REGION

JIANGSU STEPS UP SPECIALIZATION EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Jiangsu Rapidly and Steadily Develops Higher Specialization Education"]

[Text] Reporter Yang Kaimin [2799 7030 3046] and correspondent Li Bingao [2621 2430 7559] learned from Jiangsu's higher education bureau the following information: Obvious changes occurred in the structure and levels of Jiangsu's higher education, and the most outstanding was the rapid and steady growth of specialization education. There were over 11,000 specialization graduates in the past 2 years, constituting 30 percent of all higher school graduates in the province for the same period. The recruitment this year totaled more than 16,000, constituting 49 percent of all recruitment for the period.

In the past, Jiangsu's specialization education was very weak, and the number of graduates failed to satisfy society's demand. Some units were forced to lower the status of college graduates or graduate students to fulfill the need. In recent years, the province began to change the situation and vigorously developed higher specialization education.

Adding specialization classes in regular colleges was one of the means followed by the province to develop specialization education. Many existing higher schools which had limited their recruitment to regular undergraduates introduced multilevel education and added specialization classes. The Nanjing University, for instance, added technical classes for library science and physical and chemical experiments; the Nanjing Engineering College established specializations in physical experimental techniques, library information and fine chemical industry; the Wuxi Light Industrial College established food and dairy products specialization. The term of study is usually 2 or 3 years. The existing professional training schools also developed from single fields to multiple fields and enlarged the scale of recruitment. Suzhou's silkworm and mulberry specialization school, for instance, only offered the silkworm and mulberry specialization, but has now, according to its own conditions, added freshwater farming and biology.

The second way to develop specialization education is to create schools. According to the developmental need of the national economy, the province created 17 schools to train specialists in short supply, including teacher

training, textile, construction, chemical industry, navigation, water conservation, finance and trade, banking, commerce, agriculture and public security. These schools have become the backbone strengths for the province to develop higher specialization education.

The third way is short-term vocational universities started by the various areas. The province activated the enthusiasm of the various areas for education. Today, 10 cities directly under the province have started, upon approval, 15 short-term vocational universities, and the majority of them admit 2- or 3-year specialization students.

6080

CSO: 4005/116

EAST REGION

NANJING UNIVERSITY TRANSFERS POWER TO LOWER LEVEL

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Nanjing University Transfers Management Power to Lower Level"]

[Text] "Introduce management by levels; transfer management power to the lower level; grant the departments and offices a greater autonomy in personnel, finance, teaching and scientific research." This was the decision made by the newly reinforced and readjusted leading group of Nanjing University on the basis of investigation and study and the opinions solicited from all quarters. According to the decision, 16 management powers are to be transferred to the various departments and offices.

1. Cadre management power: Cadres of the section level are to be appointed and dismissed by department chairmen or office chiefs.
2. Power to promote and appoint within the school cadres (including section chiefs) of the section level and below and teachers (including lecturers) of the lecturer level and below.
3. Power to examine and approve titles of the intermediate level, such as lecturers and engineers, and below.
4. Power to determine the selection of personnel to study in such units as universities and scientific research institutes in the country and to directly complete the procedure with the units concerned.
5. Power to grant approval to teachers to hold outside jobs or teach outside classes under the premise of having completed their duties inside the school in both quality and quantity.
6. Power to engage experts with achievements and prestige in the particular academic fields to serve as part-time professors.
7. Power to make unified arrangements of the use of the money awards of the academic year in line with the conditions of the particular units.
8. Power to take disciplinary actions of all kinds against workers and students of the particular units committing offenses classified as major and below (including major offenses).
9. Power to make unified planning and arrangements and determine the number of recruitment of graduate students for the various fields and their advisers, and power to appoint assistant professors as advisers to Master's degree candidates.
10. Under the premise of guaranteeing the key research projects, power to accept directly outside commissions and requests for scientific and technical consultation, render scientific and technical services and transfer scientific research results.
11. Power to control, regulate and use funds for scientific research within the sphere of the particular departments, deploy special duty scientific research personnel and organize interchange of research personnel

and teachers. 12. Power to collect tuition from students of the night university courses offered by the particular departments, totaling not more than 750 yuan per semester, and power to control and use the money collected.

13. Power to examine and approve the purchase of equipment costing not more than 20,000 yuan per unit and general material. 14. Power to hire contract and temporary workers. 15. Power to approve various business trips necessary for teaching and scientific research. 16. Power to approve, within the contract sphere of the funds of the department, disbursements for the students' productive practice and graduate thesis fieldwork.

The new leadership of the university also clearly proposed that one important function of the university president is to inspect the work of the department and office levels. It requested that the units concerned give close attention to formulating detailed rules and regulations or methods to implement the transfer of management powers to the lower level and promote the integration of duty, power and responsibility.

6080

CSO: 4005/115

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY MAKES NEW STRIDE IN REFORM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Zhang Yifu [1728 6318 1788]: "The Shanghai Jiaotong University Makes a New Stride in Teaching Reform"]

[Text] The Shanghai Jiaotong University decided that graduates in the future will be issued two different kinds of diplomas, outstanding and general, for selection by society, and the outstanding graduates will have priority in choosing their work units. The decision was announced by university president Weng Shilie [5040 0670 3525] at today's discussion meeting on teaching reform.

President Weng Shilie and Vice President Sheng Zhenbang [4141 2182 6721] discussed the measures on further promoting the teaching reform. All the measures are for the purpose of strengthening basic teaching, broadening the students' range of knowledge and training their creative ability. There are, for instance, the following measures in line with the requirements of the "three orientations:" The school will readjust the majors and reduce the present lecture periods by 20 percent, thereby affording the students more time to study on their own. It will introduce the midway selection system, i.e., third year students will be given an ability test and classified into three sections according to their grades, and those among the top 5 percent will be promoted to graduate school immediately upon graduation. The outstanding students are exempted from some courses and, provided they are sure of completing the credits, they may skip classroom lectures (except courses related to ethical and physical education) and study on their own. Meanwhile, the school will invest 1.5 million yuan in additional computers, so that every student will spend at least 80 hours during the 4 years on learning their use. It will strengthen the building of laboratories and give priority in funds to the renewal of laboratories providing a wide range of benefits. It will readjust the current school policies and encourage the teachers to earnestly perform their teaching tasks.

To ensure the source and quality of students, the school decided to allocate 20,000 yuan as the Shanghai Jiaotong University scholarship for 40 or 50 key middle schools in the Shanghai economic zone, Jiangsu and Zhejiang and encourage the superior middle school graduates to apply for admission to the university.

6080

CSO: 4005/115

SOUTHWEST REGION

PROGRESS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY WORK OUTLINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Feng Yuanwei [7458 0337 5588]: "Work Concerning Nationalities has Entered Another Golden Era"]

[Text] Comrades on the nationality work front are often heard to say "the fifties was a golden period for nationality work," and indeed this period in history is unforgettable.

Right after liberation the party faced a large number of social and economic problems, it had to use the utmost effort to collectively resolve these problems passed down through history, establish a new order and revive and develop production as quickly as possible. Under the difficult conditions of insufficient funds, low strength and an accumulation of social problems party organizations at all levels staunchly carried out the policy toward nationalities formulated by the CPC and Chairman Mao and vigorously promoted a policy of equality and unity between nationalities; recruited a large number of outstanding young people from each nationality to participate in work; operated schools for nationalities wholly at state expense in order to develop a new generation in the minority nationalities; carried out welfare relief over a large area; energetically aided productive reconstruction; and actively helped each nationality to use and improve its original system of writing or to institute a new system. All of these were things never before present in the history of China, these received the wholehearted support of each nationality and their absolute trust in the party and government. In a comparatively short period of time the policy of regional national autonomy was implemented in nationality regions and with initiating democratic reforms and a cooperative movement a solid foundation was laid down. Thereby, causing the favorable completion of the above mentioned tasks and the people of each nationality to thoroughly achieve freedom.

What a pity that after 1958 primary schools for nationalities were closed and the use of their written language was not encouraged. Subsidies for nationalities and border areas were greatly reduced or cancelled, the authorities of the self-government of the autonomous

areas were not respected and discriminatory language against nationalities began to appear again. At the time of the great cultural revolution there was a fundamental negation of our party's Marxist theory and policy towards nationalities, a denial of the differences in nationalities and a cancellation of nationality work. This caused a tense condition in the relations between the nationalities for a while, and also caused the disparity between the nationality areas of our province and the interior to grow larger and larger and economic and cultural enterprises to fall into a backward condition. Even under the circumstances during these years, due to the work foundation set up in the several preceding years, the party policy being deeply ingrained in the hearts of the people and the hard work of the vast numbers of cadre and nationalities in the nationality areas, there was still progress made in every aspect of work in the border regions. It was only due to the guiding ideology of the "left", "leftist" policies and the damage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique that the deserved results were not achieved.

With the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee reestablishing the Marxist line, all party comrades and the people of the entire country under the correct leadership of the party overcame the serious problems caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and continuously achieved brilliant successes. The new look that appeared on the nationality work front was just one aspect of these brilliant successes.

The more than 4 million persons of minority nationalities inhabiting 3.2 million square kilometers of this province, under the guidance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee line and with the enthusiastic support of the country developed a spirit of self reliance and hard struggle. Relying on hard work, wisdom and while suiting measures to local conditions they gave full play to their strong points and quickly transformed their backward appearance. Taking the 3 autonomous prefectures of Ganzi, Aba and Liangshan as an example, the increase in value of output for 1983 of more than 600 million yuan compared to 1978 was a 49.7 percent increase over the past 5 years. The average income rose from 280 yuan in 1978 to 390 yuan in 1983, the total grain produced reached 4.2 billion jin for an average of 770 jin per person. In years of successive disaster starting in 1981 the majority of the prefectures were for the first time able to solve the problem of having sufficient clothing and food on their own and increased the stability of their grain production each year. These results were attained by the party and government adopting a series of measures that relaxed policies, lightened burdens and caused rehabilitation to occur, and also by cadres at all levels and people of all nationalities working hard. In nationality regions the state gave the appropriate consideration to the development of small water and electricity projects, improvement of transportation and the development of cultural, educational and health facilities for the nationalities.

To better carry out the party's policy toward nationalities and give full expression to the rights of nationalities to be the masters of their own affairs, with the approval of the state this year 7 new autonomous counties were established and, in accord with the constitution, nearly 100 nationality townships were rehabilitated and set up. Nationality work organizations were also established and strengthened in nationality areas inhabited by several minority nationalities. During the organizational reform, to enable the proportion of minority nationality cadre in the leading groups at all levels to increase, a large group of minority nationality cadre were recruited in line with the "four modernizations". Also the autonomy of local autonomous government bodies at all levels received their deserved respect. As a result of these things, the people have said "work concerning nationalities has entered another golden era." This phrase is a correct appraisal of nationality work that has taken place since the 3d Plenary Session.

Everything divides into two, even though the nationality work in this province has made such great progress, the final analysis shows the foundation is poor, the starting point low and the rate of progress slow. In comparison with the interior areas they still lag behind a great deal, are not managed well and the disparity between the nationality regions and the interior areas will continue to grow. Especially prominent is the poor educational base, a lack of qualified personnel, poor transport facilities, insufficient energy resources, the shortness of funds and a backward administration. These conditions have had a restrictive effect on the development of every undertaking in the nationality regions. We should look at these problems as they really are and by strengthening our sense of responsibility overcome these obstacles that are in the way of advancement.

With the great changes and accomplishments in the nationality regions we already have sufficient reason to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of our great country in a happy and excited frame of mind. We have full confidence and courage that we will overcome all difficulties on the road to advancement and to have even more brilliant success with which to meet the 40th anniversary celebration of National day.

12704

CSO: 4005/052

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PROMOTES EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Leaders of Sichuan's Provincial Education Department Inspect Reform of General Education at Basic Level"]

[Text] Focusing on the reform of general education, the party organization of the Sichuan provincial education department, in the course of party consolidation, earnestly improved the leadership style. The leading cadres went to the basic level, vigorously performed the work of investigation and study and propelled the smooth development of education reform.

To gear Sichuan's general education to the needs of the three orientations (modernization, the world and the future) and train a greater number of competent personnel rapidly for the four modernizations program, the department chief led the cadres out of the organ office to make investigations and studies in such cities, prefectures and counties as Chengdu, Leshan and Dayi and hold forums for the responsible persons and teachers of education and basic level teaching units. On the basis of the opinions gathered, a preliminary program for middle and elementary education reform for the province was formulated: 1. reforming the school leadership management system and introducing diverse forms of teaching by grades; 2. granting a certain amount of autonomy to the schools; 3. continuing the promotion of the structural reform of intermediate education and vigorously developing vocational and technical training; 4. reforming teacher training and building qualified teaching ranks; 5. actively launching experimental reforms; 6. continuing the reform of the academic systems, curricula and teaching contents of middle and elementary schools. After announcement to the lower level, the program was favorably received by the broad teachers, staff and workers.

To implement the reform program, the party organization of the provincial education department, in the last third of August, assigned 67 persons among the 120-plus cadres of the organ to form 24 investigation groups. Led by their leaders, the groups went to 16 prefectures, cities and autonomous prefectures and some counties, made key investigations of the implementation of the program, helped the areas solve the new problems emerging in the course of reform, summarized the innovative experiences and rendered guidance on their work. Recently, the department sent personnel to work together with the comrades of the Leshan education department. They summarized the experiences

of the Pengshan county experimental units in reforming the management system of rural schools and introducing the school principal responsibility and teacher employment systems and distributed the report in form of a bulletin to the various areas, thereby effectively propelling the smooth progress of education reform.

6080

CSO: 4005/115

SOUTHWEST REGION

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS, STAFF EDUCATION IN SICHUAN

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Tien Zhongshang [3944 0022 1424]: "Workers and Staff Education, Formerly Nonexistent in Sichuan, Has Made Rapid Progress"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, workers and staff education in Sichuan has developed very rapidly from scratch and achieved remarkable results.

During the early years of the People's Republic, workers and staff education in this province was on a very small scale. Very few people were enrolled in classes. The educational standard of the contingent of workers and staff was extremely low and illiteracy was widespread. Today, workers and staff education has grown to a fairly respectable size, with more and more people receiving training. In 1983, 1.68 million people participated in a variety of classes at all levels, a 70-fold increase over 1950. The educational standard of workers and staff has been improved significantly. Apart from a small minority of elderly workers, illiteracy has basically been abolished among young and middle-aged workers and staff. The province did not have a single workers and staff college in the early years of the People's Republic. Nowadays, there are 62 state-approved colleges, in addition to a provincial college for TV broadcasting, with a total enrollment of 44,425 people. According to incomplete data, these institutions of higher education for workers and staff turned out almost 20,000 graduates in the past 3 years alone. The graduates have become the production and professional backbone of their units, some even taking up leadership responsibilities in administrative and professional work at various levels.

12581

CSO: 4005/130

SOUTHWEST REGION

OLD INTELLECTUAL'S PROBLEMS IN JOINING CPC

HK190155 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The readjusted CPC committee of the Kunming City Switch Plant recently approved the application of an old intellectual, (Guo Mulan), to join the CPC. The application was originally made nearly 30 years ago and had been held up for as long as 5 years. A number of intellectuals in the plant said: The barrier to joining the party has finally been breached. We now have hopes of joining the party. In just a few days, five intellectuals handed in their applications to join.

(Guo Mulan), a workshop recorder in this plant, is 54. His father was an officer in the old army who came over to our side. He himself was a student. He joined the PLA in 1950 and later graduated from the No. 7 University of Military Medicine. In 1969 he was demobilized and sent to the No. 1 workshop of the Kunming Switch Plant as a painter. He became workshop recorder in 1976. While in the army, (Guo Mulan) wrote three applications to join the CPC. However, he could not join at that time, due to his father's historical problems. After 1978, he applied twice to the workshop party branch.

(Guo) has taken part in work for more than 30 years, during which he has loved the party and socialism and been loyal to the party. He has actively demanded to make progress, and has worked hard, heedless of fatigue.

In December 1979, the workshop party branch meeting unanimously approved (Guo Mulan's) application and passed it on to the party general branch for examination and approval. A responsible person of the party general branch at that time said: people from questionable backgrounds must have outstanding performance in order to join the party.

As (Guo Mulan's) application was held up for 1 year and 9 months without any result, all the party members of the workshop jointly wrote a letter to the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee asking for help in solving the problem. The Organization Department passed the letter to the city CPC committee organization department for investigation and action. After investigation, this department explicitly pointed out: (Guo Mulan) has profound affection for the party. He has been tested by the organization for more than 30 years. His work performance is very good. He has actively tried to join the party, and meets the criteria for a party member. He has

made a clean breast of the historical problems of his family. The department suggested to the party committee that he be accepted into the party.

However, the plant CPC Committee paid no attention to the call of the workshop party members and the correct views of the upper-level organization. (Guo's) application was vetoed again. Failure to solve this issue for a long time reflected the following main problems in the thinking of a number of leading party-member cadres:

1. Attaching much importance to family history and little to current performance. Some leaders babbled that it was wrong in policy to recruit into the party a comrade like (Guo Mulan) whose background was bad. Some party committee members proposed that, judged by the effect it would have, it would be better if he did not join the party.
2. Discrimination against intellectuals. The deputy manager, a member of the party committee, said: Intellectuals have to undergo testing for a long time. There are not many intellectuals in this plant. If we recruit them, this might cause a shock.
3. Failing to seek truth from facts, and demanding perfection. Instead of making an all-round analysis of certain shortcomings of (Guo) and focusing on the main current and essence, they regarded his reasonable request to be assigned a speciality and assessed for a technical title as a sign of serious selfishness.
4. Irresponsible bureaucratism. The party committee discussed (Guo Mulan's) party application issue many times, but after each meeting they refused to inform the party branch on the results of the discussion, nor did they conduct ideological work for (Guo). They failed to pay proper attention to the strong reactions of the party members to this behavior.

The organization departments of the provincial and city CPC committees, the provincial intellectual work liaison group, the city CPC committee industry and communications department, and the city electrical apparatus industry company recently organized an investigation group specially to look into this case. The readjusted CPC committee of the plant has now discussed and approved (Guo Mulan's) application to join the party.

CSO: 4005/204

SOUTHWEST REGION

ZHANG ZHUXIU SPEAKS AT AWARD MEETING IN WENSHAN

HK211019 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] From 14 to 18 November, the Wenshan Prefectural People's Government and Wenshan Military Subarea held a victory meeting on counterattacking Vietnamese invaders in self-defense and on supporting the frontline. Among the 500-odd delegates attending the meeting were representatives from models units, including the iron-like border defense Company No. 7 and the heroic People's Militia Company in the border area, representatives of PLA commanders and soldiers, militiamen, laborers, family members of servicemen and martyrs, peasants, and staff members and workers of enterprises and institutions who rendered meritorious service in supporting the frontline, and leaders and retired cadres of the PLA stationed in Wenshan, of Honghe Autonomous Prefecture, and of Mengzhi Military Subarea.

Leading comrades of the Kunming Military District and Yunnan Military Command Zhang Zhuxiu, (Li Jinqiao), and (Zhang Zhiming) attended the meeting to extend congratulations and delivered speeches.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Zhuxiu highly praised the army and people in Wenshan for their contributions to winning victory in the battles in (Laoshan) and (Geyinshan). He said: With their utter devotion to defending their motherland and border areas, the people of various nationalities in Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture vigorously supported the frontline. They went where the army fought and timely delivered a great quantity of material and ammunition to the frontline, thus vigorously supporting the army in fighting battles and displaying the power of the people's war. He demanded that armymen and people of various nationalities in Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture join hands to defend the motherland and the construction for the four modernizations, and make greater contributions to winning new victories.

At the meeting, the Wenshan Autonomous Prefectural People's Government and Wenshan Military Subarea respectively conferred honorable titles to and cited 23 collectives and 34 individuals for their meritorious services.

CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN ESTABLISHES WORKER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Lu Qingzhi [6424 3237 2655]: "Tianjin Builds a Comprehensive Worker Education System"]

[Text] Giving serious attention to the exploitation of the intellect and improving the scientific and cultural levels of the workers, Tianjin has completed the preliminary phase of a worker education system encompassing all fields. It includes 55 workers higher schools of all categories and 57 workers special secondary and middle schools. There are 22,000 graduates of the higher schools and over 235,000 persons enrolled in the middle and special secondary schools.

To clarify the laws and characteristics of adult education and earnestly accelerate the development of worker training, Tianjin officially established the second education bureau in 1979. Under the leadership of the municipal party committee and government, a great mass fervor for education rose in the various areas and units. Like bamboo shoots after a spring rain, there emerged schools and training classes of all levels and all types to educate the workers released from work, semi-released from work, in spare time and by radio and television. The courses offered cover a wide range, including more than 70 specialties such as culture, history, physics, engineering, politics and law.

Currently, over 700,000 workers in the city, constituting over 30 percent of all workers, participate in the study of politics, culture, technology and business. By approval of the municipal government, 55 workers higher schools have been registered with the Ministry of Education, and the total enrollment is more than 50,000. There has been a fairly great development in the examinations for those pursuing higher studies on their own. The specialization examinations have been increased to 11, and more than 20,000 persons participate in the individual study program. Cadre training is becoming more systematic and regular, and today, 53,000 cadres are studying in schools of various levels and various types.

The development of worker education has greatly improved the quality of the workers, and the intellectual composition of the worker ranks has begun to change. According to a survey of 12,000 graduates of the vocational and

electrical universities, among 7,981 persons who were workers before attending school, 5,564 have become cadres doing all kinds of technical or management work and 584 have advanced to leadership posts of the various levels. Some of these graduates have made obvious achievements and scientific and technical results in production and work, written more than 70 original papers of a certain level, achieved 113 projects of technical innovation or remodeling, completed 158 engineering designs, and won 3 state, 10 municipal (departmental) and 4 bureau scientific and technological awards.

6080

CSO: 4005/116

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU APPOINTED SECRETARY OF TIANJIN CPC COMMITTEE

HK160418 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Municipal CPC Committee Convenes Meeting of Leading Cadres of Districts, Counties, and Bureaus"]

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of leading party cadres from various districts, counties, and bureaus from 27 to 31 October. The main task of the meeting was to study the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee of Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, further emancipate our minds, and break away from the long-established fixed concepts of socialism which does not conform to reality. Arrangements for the work for the coming winter and spring were also made at the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Chen Weida read out the decision of the CPC Central Committee: Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, will serve concurrently as secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and Chen Weida is removed from his post as first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and transferred to serve as deputy secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Participants of the meeting warmly supported the decision of the CPC Central Committee and pledged to speed up the restructuring of the entire national economy focusing on cities and with one heart and one mind to create a new situation in all fields of work under the direction of Comrade Ni Zhifu and on the basis of the good foundation laid by all comrades while Comrade Chen Weida worked here.

Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Also attending were Zhang Zaiwang, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, and other leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee; Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Huifeng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, who are residing in Tianjin; and Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission. Comrade Li Ruihuan, who had gone abroad, was absent. Comrade Zhang Zaiwang relayed the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and, on behalf of the municipal CPC committee, made arrangements for the work. Comrade Chen Weida spoke at the end of the meeting to give parting advice. He spoke on his opinions concerning Tianjin Municipality's long- and medium-term development.

The participating comrades devoted a certain amount of time during the meeting to study and discuss conscientiously the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with concentrated efforts. They unanimously supported the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure and its decision on the convocation of a national conference of party delegates. They held: This plenary session was a meeting of great significance in our party's history and a meeting of far-reaching influence for the future of our country. In line with the principle of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with actual conditions in China, the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure expounds on the necessity and urgency of accelerating the restructuring of the national economy as a whole while focusing on the cities, sets forth the direction, nature, tasks, and various fundamental principles and policies of reform, and unfolds a blueprint for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is a programmatic document for guiding the restructuring [word indistinct] economic structure. The participants said with confidence that with the guidance of the "Decision" and the concerted efforts of the people throughout the municipality, overall success will be achieved in the restructuring of the entire economic structure focusing on cities, and a new and still better situation will soon emerge in the urban and rural areas of our municipality.

The meeting pointed out that the four major issues which the CPC Central Committee will concentrate on grasping next year are also the issues which Tianjin Municipality should grasp firmly: 1) Restructure the entire national economy with the focus on the urban economy; 2) draw up the outlines for the Seventh 5-Year Plan; 3) Continue to do a good job in party rectification; and 4) make further efforts to readjust the leading bodies at all levels. First, it is necessary to conscientiously study the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure." In line with the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and in light of the actual conditions in China, the "Decision" supplies answers to the questions which have remained unanswered for a long time in the previous practice of China's economic construction and thus enriches Marxist political economy and scientific socialist theory in many ways. The participating comrades held that the "Decision" has made some breakthroughs theoretically, which are chiefly as follows: The "Decision" clarifies the ideological confusion on the question of developing commodity production, explicitly defines the socialist economy as a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, and discards the traditional idea of pitting the socialist planned economy against the commodity economy. The "Decision" fully expounds the necessity of consciously applying the law of value in the whole of society under socialist conditions and explicitly calls for the establishment of a planning system under which the law of value is consciously applied and of a rational price system. This represents a fundamental breakthrough in the longstanding practice of overlooking the role of the law of value and the previous rigid pattern. The "Decision" points out that it is necessary to use pricing, taxation, credit, and other economic levers on the basis of timely grasping the economic trends in order to stimulate economic operations. The "Decision" profoundly expounds on the question of competition under socialist conditions, pointing out the inadvisability of regarding competition as peculiar to capitalism. On the distribution of consumer goods the "Decision" makes a clear distinction between distribution according to work and egalitarianism, pointing out that common prosperity cannot and will never mean absolute egalitarianism or simultaneously prosperity and that allowing

some individuals to become better off first and take the road of prosperity, one group after another, which conforms to the law governing the development of socialism, will never lead to polarization. This is a new explanation of the Marxist theory of distribution according to work. The "Decision" points out that it is our long-term policy to develop diversified economic forms and various methods of management, to encourage the initiative of the state, the collective, and the individual, and to actively expand foreign economic cooperation and technological exchanges. It has thus established a new pattern for the development of China's socialist economic system. Breaking away from the long-established concept of equating ownership by the whole people with direct operation by state institutions, the "Decision" explicitly points out that under socialist conditions ownership can be duly separated from the power of operation, thus providing a theoretical basis for streamlining administration, instituting decentralization, separating the functions of government and enterprises, and correctly bringing into play the functions of government organs in managing the economy.

The meeting pointed out that the primary task at present is to conscientiously study the "Decision," to unify the ideas of the comrades throughout the party on the basis of the "Decision" of the CPC Central Committee, to arm the vast numbers of cadres and masses, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, with the theories and policies expounded in the "Decision," to further emancipate minds to break away from the long-established fixed concepts on socialism, and to further eliminate "leftist" ideological influence. This is a prerequisite for stimulating the restructuring of the national economy as a whole while focusing on the cities. In the coming winter and spring, the party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality should regard the study of the documents as an important step for implementing the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and concentrate their efforts on doing a good job of it.

The meeting pointed out that in recent years, the situation in reform of the economic structure in the urban and rural areas of our municipality has been excellent. The rural reform is being continuously carried out in a deepgoing way on the basis of notable achievements; explorations in urban reform have also been carried out effectively in various ways. The task facing us now is to strengthen investigation and study and to conscientiously sum up experiences on the basis of our achievements and in light of the spirit of the "Decision" and to continuously promote the reforms on various fronts in our municipality. Urban reform is very complex and it deals with a wide range of issues. The leading organs and cadres at all levels must keep a clear head and guide it meticulously. In order to ensure the smooth and orderly progress of urban reform, it is necessary to deal with major issues in strict accordance with the unified plan of the CPC Central Committee and under no circumstances should each go his own way.

Arrangements for the current party rectification, the building of leading bodies, and industrial and agricultural production were also made at the meeting.

A total of 470 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC committee and advisory committee and under no circumstances should each go his own way.

Arrangements for the current party rectification, the building of leading bodies, and industrial and agricultural production were also made at the meeting.

A total of 470 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committees of the municipal CPC committee and Advisory Committee; party member vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress; party member vice mayors of the municipal government; chairman and party member vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Committee; and the principal responsible comrades of the various departments, commissions, and offices of the municipal CPC committee, government, and people's congress, and various districts, counties, bureaus, and mass organizations.

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING ON RESETTLING EX-PLA CADRES

HK030251 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The 1984 Shanxi Provincial meeting on resettling demobilized PLA cadres was held in Taiyuan from 29 October to 2 November. Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference on resettling ex-PLA personnel and worked out plans for training ex-PLA cadres.

Comrade Li Xiuren said in his speech: The work of resettling demobilized PLA cadres is related to the fundamental interests of the whole party, state, and nation. The leaders at all levels and the cadres and masses must truly understand the importance of doing a good job in this work from the plane of upholding the interests of the whole party, state, and nation.

On this year's PLA cadre resettlement work, Comrade Li Xiuren said: At present there are many new problems in PLA cadre resettlement work that must be solved. On the one hand we must as far as possible as possible resettle these cadres in departments and units that have quotas for hiring more staff; on the other, we must resettle demobilized cadres with specialized skills in departments and units where these can be used.

Li Xiuren said: The localities must give demobilized cadres specialized training and send them to their work posts after this is completed. The resettlement task cannot be regarded as completed if the cadres are resettled without being trained. He demanded that labor, personnel, education, railroad, communications, public security, food, and other departments closely cooperate with each other under the unified leadership of the party committees and government and strive to fulfill this year's resettlement work.

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CPPCC HOLDS ENLARGED STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK150846 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Municipal CPPCC Holds Ninth Enlarged Standing Committee Meeting"]

[Text] The Ninth Enlarged Session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Standing Committee opened at the Yongyang Guesthouse in Wuqing County on 3 November. Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee pointed out at the meeting that efforts should be made to conduct vigorous study and to acquire thorough understanding so as to truly master the essence of the documents adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, to upgrade the political and ideological standards and the consciousness of reforming the economic structure with the urban areas as the core, and to adopt practical and feasible measures to step up the pace of reform and to promote the four modernizations.

Ni Zhifu stated: Over the past few years, the CPPCC organizations throughout the municipality, various democratic parties, the Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the mass organizations concerned have done a great deal of work and scored marked achievements. They have actively joined political consultations on major municipal matters and helped the Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government, and they have played an important role in consolidating and developing the excellent situation in Tianjin. The CPC Central Committee has required us to grasp four major matters in 1985, and the Municipal CPC Committee has already made plans according to the requirements of the Central Committee. It is hoped that the comrades of all democratic parties and the mass organizations concerned will continue to give their support and help, to make concerted efforts to give full play to their intelligence and wisdom, and to strive to fulfill the four modernizations and reunify the motherland.

At the session, Comrade Chen Weida, former first secretary of the municipal committee also delivered a speech in which he discussed the historical background and the process in the shaping of the documents adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, and expressed the hope that the various democratic parties, mass organizations concerned, and figures from various circles would unite as one to build Tianjin into a more beautiful city under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. Municipal CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Zhang Zaiwang talked about his impressions of studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure."

The meeting was presided over by Municipal CPPCC Chairman Chen Bing. Attending the meeting were responsible persons from the Municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal democratic parties, and the mass organizations concerned, including Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Lou Ningxian, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Tifei, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, and Chen Yuru; and members of the National CPPCC Committee, who are currently in Tianjin.

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

HEBEI MEETING COMMENDS SELF-TAUGHT YOUTHS

HK220845 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Citation Congress of Accomplished Self-taught Youths Addressed by Gao Zhanxiang, Stressing Their Role in Modernization"]

[Text] On the morning of 4 November, the first provincial citation meeting of accomplished self-taught youths opened solemnly in the hall of Shijiazhuang Children's Palace. Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Huang Hua, advisor to the provincial accomplished self-taught youths foundation, and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities, attended the meeting. The meeting conferred the title of "Red Banner" of Hebei accomplished self-taught youths on 10 young people and presented certificates and prizes to them. The 10 young people are: Wang Lifu, a peasant from Raoyang County and an up-and-coming youngster in painting snuff bottles; Zhu Tianming, assistant translator of the technical section of Zhangjiakou woolen mill; Liu Zhenjia, expert in designing pottery painting at the 9th Tangshan ceramics plant; He Qingjun, a peasant from Xinglong County and an expert in growing edible mushrooms; Li Kuilong, a veterinary surgeon from Weixian County; Zhang Jianhua, an art photographer from Langfang Prefecture; Jin Fenglan, a female expert in appraising wine from Sanhe County; Zhou Xijun, a rural female writer on folk art; Bo xiaojiang, a technician at the oil extraction research institute of Huabei oilfield; and Tie Ning, a young female writer.

The young Pioneers of Shijiazhuang addressed a congratulatory message to the meeting and presented bouquets to the accomplished self-taught youths commended at the meeting. On behalf of the 10 accomplished self-taught youths, the young folk art writer Zhou Xijun delivered a speech at the meeting. Guo Hua, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL, also delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CYL and the provincial foundation for accomplished self-taught youths.

Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and honorary president of the provincial foundation for accomplished self-taught youths, addressed the meeting. He said: The 10 commended youths have marched ahead on the road of striving for accomplishment through self-study. They are being awarded certificates on accomplishment through self-study, which show that they are recognized by society and that they now belong to the ranks of intellectuals. The people who have made accomplishments through self-study are the mainstay

of the modernization program and the component part of the intellectuals ranks in China. Comrade Gao Zhanxiang encouraged the commended youths to make still further progress. He said: There is no end to self-studying. We must foster the idea of living, learning, and receiving education and be pacesetters in the self-study drive. We must regard honor given by the party and people as the motive force for studying and must take the lead and bring along the broad masses in the vast world of self-study. He expected that all the youths would study hard for the uplifting of the Chinese nation and would become useful people as quickly as possible. Finally, Comrade Gao Zhanxiang called on leading cadres at various levels to support the self-study drive and to serve as "Bao Les" in discovering gifted people "gardeners" in nurturing talented people, and "warriors" in backing and protecting these people.

The meeting also announced the decision of the provincial foundation for accomplished self-taught youths on instituting the "Bo Le Award."

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

LI LIGONG DIRECTIVE HELPS DIG OUT CORRUPTION

SK230632 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Under the directives and comments given by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial People's Government, the case that a number of cadres of the grain departments in Yicheng, Quwo, Jiangxian, and Houma Counties and cities illegally sold the state grains has been well and basically investigated. Those involved in this case will be punished.

A reader's letter dated 9 August this year exposed that a number of staffers of the grain purchase stations in some localities including Yicheng County illegally sold a large amount of grain and amassed lots in ill-gotten wealth by colluding with outside and inside personnel and by delivering fourth-grade wheat for sale as first-grade quality, selling it at first-grade prices at outside places.

Upon seeing the letter printed in the 31 August SHANXI RIBAO, Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, immediately gave a directive on investigating and dealing with the case. As of now, the case has been well and basically investigated and we have found that a number of staffers of the grain stations in Yicheng, Quwo, Jiangxian and Houma Counties and cities illegally sold more than 2.19 million jin of grain by colluding with their relatives and amassed more than 39,100 yuan in profits.

After reading the joint investigation group's report on the case, Bai Qingcai, vice governor of the province, also gave a written comment urging other grain departments to strictly inspect such malpractices and earnestly deal with them. Those who have illegally sold the state grains by colluding with inside and outside personnel must be strictly punished.

CSO: 4005/209

NORTH REGION

INTERVIEW WITH TIANJIN OFFICIAL ON CRIME CAUSES

OW221033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tianjin, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—A large-scale investigation of crime in Tianjin organized by the municipal government in which government officials, lawyers, police, judges and procurators, criminologists, sociologists and trade union and women's federation officials took part has just ended here, according to a Tianjin Municipal Government official. During the half-year investigation, the group studied 600 typical cases and 2,600 criminal judgments, talked to more than 2,000 people from all walks of life including 1,300 prisoners.

Representatives of the group also visited more than 200 factories, government institutions, schools, neighborhood communities and rural brigades. Data compiled came to 390,000 items, said the official who granted XINHUA a special interview.

The investigation showed that the main causes of crime among youth are ignorance of the law, a low level of coordinated effort in education by the family school [as received] and society, and lack of spare-time recreational activities.

In the past two years there have been increased cases of theft by peasants and workers. This was especially true with unemployed youth. A big number of offences were committed after working hours and at periods when workers asked for leave of absence. Of the 1,300 prisoners investigated, 90 percent knew little about the law when they broke it. Many were totally ignorant of what constituted an offence.

The crime rate in Tianjin in recent years is about the same as the national average. It has been dropping since August, 1983 in response to the nationwide anti-crime drive.

Mayor Li Ruihuan recommended that more youth and juvenile recreational facilities be set up in neighborhoods, that family advisory work be strengthened and knowledge of the law be taught to adults and youth throughout the city.

CSO: 4000/46

NORTH REGION

MONGOLIAN HISTORY FORUM HELD IN SHANDONG

OW221123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Hohhot, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--The origin of the Mongols goes back to the Eastern Hu, a nomadic tribe inhabiting southern Inner Mongolia and western Liaoning from the 16th to the second century B.C.

This was the consensus of most of the hundred scholars attending a recent forum held by the Mongolian History Society of China in Qingdao, Shandong Province.

The later ethnic groups of Wuhuan, Xianbei, Rouran and Qidan were all offshoots of the eastern Hu, according to Tubxin, vice-president of the society.

The society has also studied Mongol relations with the Hans, Tibetans and Manchus from the 13th century and evaluated famous Mongols such as Genghis Khan, Yelu Chucai and Kublai Khan.

Its "Collection of Studies on Mongolian Luminaries" has been published by the Chinese social sciences press.

It has also studied the history of the pastoral economy of the Mongolians from the tenth to the 12th centuries and the rise of farming and trade in Inner Mongolia since the 14th century.

The society has collected 300 hand copied historical works in Mongolian and is preparing a "General History of the Mongols."

Most Mongolians--2.6 million--now live in Inner Mongolia.

CSO: 4000/46

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

'SELF-TAUGHT YOUTHS' FORUM--At 1000 on 4 November 1984, the provincial television forum of accomplished self-taught youths was held in Hebei Guesthouse. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government Gao Zhanxiang, Wang Yu, Wang Zhuwu, and Huang Hua; the responsible comrades of the departments directly under the provincial authority; the accomplished self-taught youths to be commended; and youth representatives from Shijiazhuang who are resolved to become useful people attended the forum. At the forum, the leading comrades cordially asked the accomplished self-taught youths about their studies and work and put forward ardent expectations. Wang Lifu and some youths reported to the leading comrades on their accomplishments. In the evening, the provincial CYL and the provincial accomplished self-taught youths award foundation sponsored a comic dialogue and concert on striving for accomplishment through self-study in the hall of the Shijiazhuang Children's Palace. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 1]

NI ZHIFU, TIANJIN PARTY SECRETARY--Tianjin, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The CPC Central Committee has decided that Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, is to concurrently hold the post of secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and that Chen Weida is removed from the post of the first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and transferred to the post of deputy secretary of the Central Political and Legal Commission. The above was announced by Chen Weida at a meeting of leading cadres of various districts, counties, and bureaus who are party members. The meeting was called by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee not long ago. At the meeting, Ni Zhifu delivered a speech. He called on the municipality's party committees at all levels to properly organize the study of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" and to steadily push forward the reform of Tianjin's economic system. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA HONG KONG SERVICE in Chinese 0315 GMT 2 Nov 84]

FORMER SFRY ENVOY'S WIFE--Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this afternoon with Vera Popovic, wife of the first Yugoslav ambassador to China Vladimir Popovic. Popovic was Yugoslav ambassador to China from 1955 to 1958. The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Kang Keqing, also president of the All-China Women's Federation. Present on the occasions were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Yugoslav ambassador to China Sava Obradovic and Mrs. Abradovic. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 3 Nov 84]

TIANJIN PERSONNEL CHANGES--Following are personnel appointments approved by the 15th Standing Committee session of the municipal people's congress on 25 October 1984: Li Langqing [2621 1526 3227] was appointed director (concurrent post) of the port office under the municipal People's Government. Zhang Zhaoruo [1728 2507 5387] was appointed chairman of the management committee of the Tianjin economic and technological development zone. Liu Wentao [0491 2429 3447] director of the economic coordination office under the municipal people's government. Li Ke [2621 0344] was appointed director of the municipal building material industrial bureau. Miao Zhongquan [4924 0122 3123] was appointed director of the municipal planning management bureau. Yue Jiwei [1471 4764 0251] was appointed director of the municipal environmental protection bureau. Xue Shangen [5641 1424 1869] was appointed member of the judicial commission under the municipal higher people's court. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 3]

SUN YAT-SEN STATUE--Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Beijing's Municipal Government has decided to erect a bronze statue of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Zhongshan Park to commemorate the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. The request came from more than 50 members of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Dr. Sun Yat-sen died in 1925 and lay in state in the hall of worship in a former imperial garden west of the forbidden city. The hall was dedicated to his memory when the 24-hectare garden was renamed Zhongshan (another name for Dr. Sun Yat-sen) Park in 1928. A special group from the democratic parties will supervise the project, which will be undertaken by the municipality's urban sculpture committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 23 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/46

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SENDS GRADUATES TO WORK IN REMOTE REGIONS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Mali [7456 5461] and Li Xiaohai [2621 1420 3189]: "Job Assignment Work Completed For Shaanxi Province's College and University Graduates, Over 900 College and University Students Happily Go to Remote Border Regions of Xizang and Xinjiang"]

[Text] Job assignments for graduates of Shaanxi Province's 37 colleges and universities were completed by the latter part of August, and 13,000 graduates have gone to their assigned jobs with over 6,000 going to various areas and cities in this province to work on every front of endeavor.

Before the job assignments started each school carried out general education in patriotism, ideals and the future in order to stimulate the graduates to be steadfast in their undertakings and promote political enthusiasm in China. Proceedings from the great cause of the motherland they accepted their assignments. Over 900 graduates throughout the province happily went to the border districts of Xizang, Xinjiang, Qinghai and Ningxia and over 1,500 graduates have gone into the southern and northern mountain areas of Shaanxi to engage in their work. Through examinations this time 104 students were approved to go to Xizang and Xinjiang, of which all came from large or medium-sized cities or the central plain areas.

The job assignment work for this year's graduating students of secondary vocational summer schools has been successfully completed. Over 6,100 graduating students from 45 schools (excluding teacher training schools) have gone to their assigned jobs.

The job assignments were carried out this time with the proper focus by: ensuring the major goals are accomplished; having overall consideration and all-round arrangement; being geared for the countryside and the grass roots level and putting production in the forefront; putting talent to good use; having studies be consistent as far as possible; and having jobs suited to ones special training. The political zeal of the graduates is high, they are not adverse to leaving the city

and they do not yearn for favorable treatment. They are determined to be steadfast in their undertakings, and they enthusiastically request to be sent to mountain areas, the forefront and collectively owned units. The graduates say "as long as we have the assurances of the party, it will be the same wherever we go." Over 30 students from the vocational department of the Northwest Institute of Civil Engineering and other schools are determined to take root in and develop mountain areas. Zhang Ping [1728 1627], a graduate of the provincial Foreign Trade School, on his own initiative requested his work assignment be changed from the provincial Department of Trade to Yulin.

12704

CSO: 4005/052

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA REVEALS MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with a responsible comrade in the Labor Personnel Office by NINGXIA RIBAO reporter: "Methods of Implementing 'Regulations Concerning Concrete Policy Towards Intellectuals'"]

[Text] After we published the "Regulations Concerning the Concrete Policy Towards Intellectuals," (hereafter referred to as the "Regulations") issued by the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC committee and the Autonomous Regional people's government, and the "Methods of Implementation," we received many letters from comrades who wanted to understand the basic spirit underlying these documents. Others also raised certain specific questions. As a result, our reporter interviewed a responsible comrade in the labor personnel office.

Question: Why did our region draw up the "Regulations?"

Answer: We are situated in China's remote Northwest, and populated by a minority nationality. We have abundant resources and vast economic development potentials. At the moment, however, our economy and culture remain relatively backward. Conditions are even less favorable in the mountainous area to the south, where, owing to many years of "leftist" thinking, policies towards intellectuals have not been implemented and the contingent of intellectuals, unstable. There has been an outflow of scientific and technological personnel and it is difficult to attract experts to come here. This state of affairs is simply incompatible with improving the national economy and transforming our region's impoverished and backward look. It is also out of step with the goal put forward at the 12 National Party Congress to quadruple the total agricultural and industrial output value and the strategic objective that calls for "Ningxia to stand up first." Consequently, as we strive to breathe life into Ningxia's economy, we must make it our urgent tasks to stabilize and strengthen the region's intellectual contingent, actively attract badly-needed experts, mobilize their initiatives and make full use of their expertise in order to upgrade our science, technology, culture and education. First and foremost, we must take knowledge and experts seriously. Special drastic

measures must be adopted to solve the intellectuals' problems, creating for them fairly good working, learning and living conditions so that they can give full play to their talents, concentrate on their work without being distracted by other worries, and contribute to the four modernizations in the region.

Question: What is the basis for the "Regulations?"

Answer: The Central Committee has instructed us time and time again to "treat all intellectuals equally without discrimination in political matters, give them a free hand in their work, and show concern and take care of their daily living." Relevant State Council documents also spell out clearly that remote provinces and regions can offer various subsidies, flexible wages and incentives to scientific and technological workers in accordance with the needs of the area's economic and educational development. Premier Zhao Ziyang further clarified this point in his "Government Work Report" presented to the second session of the 6th National People's Congress, "We must take appropriate measures to gradually increase the intellectuals' wages and improve their material conditions, depending on their actual work performance and specific responsibilities and ranks." In light of this spirit and bearing in mind our region's financial capability, the regional CPC committee and the regional government draw up the "Regulations" and approved the "Methods of Implementation" drafted by our office.

Question: Why must intellectuals be given better pay and conditions?

Answer: The Central Committee has consistently emphasized that without intellectuals, we cannot accomplish our tasks. Intellectuals are part of the proletariat and constitute the mainstay for the nation's four modernizations. At present, science and technology, culture and knowledge are concentrated among intellectuals and the development of science and technology depends on them. Most of the key workers in all trades and professions in our region are middle-aged intellectuals who have heavy working and learning burdens but are paid low wages. Their living conditions are poor and many are in declining health. This situation should be taken seriously by the party and the government. Within the limits set by state policy and our financial capability, we should give them preferential treatment and help them overcome certain practical difficulties. Such a policy is completely necessary and in line with the basic interests of the masses.

Question: What's your reaction to the demand by some comrades that the area for preferential wage treatment be expanded?

Answer: We've given this issue very careful consideration. Based on our research and studies, and with the approval of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, the "Methods of Implementation" have relaxed some of the provisions in the "Regulations." For example, graduates of special or technical secondary schools who

have been assigned as workers, and primary and secondary school teachers who do not have post-senior middle school qualifications but who have been teaching for a long time, are also entitled to the appropriate preferential treatment. But the overall principle is that the document constitutes a specific policy on intellectuals and we have to make clear distinction between people entitled to preferential treatment and those who are not. We are not revising wages across the board, in which case everybody will be included. We understand why comrades in other areas also want preferential treatment. Leaders at various levels should do more in propaganda and education to clarify this principle. Right now we have a lot of work to do and there still exist many imbalances. But given the limited resources of our region, we must put off the problems of other cadres and staff. When our financial capability improves, they will be tackled through wage revision and reform.

Question: What kind of people are considered "imported personnel?"

Answer: "Imported personnel" refer to personnel with a particular expertise urgently needed by our region, whose "importation" must be approved by the region's organizations and the personnel departments. They must be professional or technological people with post-college qualifications or engineers. (Normal transferees are not included.)

Question: How does ranking determine a person's entitlement to the relevant pay and other treatment in the "Regulations?"

Answer: Questions about ranks cover a wide area and are very complex. In September 1983, the general office of the CPC Central Committee and the general office of the State Council issued Document No 63 (1983) which demanded an evaluation of the ranks of all personnel whose ranks had been assessed in the years since 1978 when such assessment resumed. Those who failed to meet set standards must be examined anew. Through this adjustment, academic and technological ranking systems suited to China's conditions have been created, putting rank assessment work on the right track.

The "Methods of Implementation" follow our region's natural scientific and technological ranking system, which has a rather solid basis. As a result, our assessment work went rather smoothly and most people met the required standards. Ranking in the social sciences is still in a preliminary trial stage and we solved the problems in different ways. In this way, which represents a fairly reasonable approach, we both realized the spirit of the Central Committee and took into consideration our region's specific conditions realistically. Personnel found to be below standard in accordance with new regulations will be disqualified from enjoying the relevant pay and other treatment in the "Regulations."

Question: Right now, what are the main problems in carrying out the policy on intellectuals?

Answer: At present, resistance towards that policy remains strong. The key point is that people still do not thoroughly understand it. The influences of "leftist" thinking and anti-intellectual prejudices are still fairly deep. The contempt some comrades have for intellectuals has not been corrected. Then again there are individual comrades who are half-hearted or indifferent towards implementing the policy, or who have scanty regard for or are sloppy in the reasonable utilization of experts. Some do not completely understand the need to improve the intellectuals' working and learning conditions, particularly their wages. All these problems have to various extents affected the enforcement of the party's intellectuals policy. Consequently, we must devote major efforts to publicize the role and functions of intellectuals in the four modernizations, creating a social climate in which the entire party and society at large value knowledge and develop a high regard for intellectuals. We must make the masses see that it is a sign of ignorance and folly to despise intellectuals. Comrades in charge of personnel departments, in particular, must take a lead in getting rid of the influences of "leftist" ideas and various anti-intellectual prejudices and strive to do a good job in intellectuals work.

Question: What other ways are there to stabilize and strengthen our region's intellectual contingent?

Answer: We pin our hopes for an invigorated regional economy on stabilizing and strengthening our intellectual contingent and introducing experts from outside. To achieve the former objective, we must, first of all, uproot the influences of "leftist" ideas and cultivate a fine habit in the party and in society of holding knowledge and experts in high esteem, comprehensively carry out the party's policy towards intellectuals and thoroughly solve the problems encountered by intellectuals in their work. Second, we must value expertise and utilize intellectuals rationally. Today, the talents of some intellectuals are either overlooked, wasted or suppressed. Some intellectuals are doing the kind of work they were not trained to do. We must seriously rectify this situation so that they can do what they do best. Third, we must concern ourselves with their political progress and professional improvement and help them gain admission to the party. We must encourage them in political ideological work and to devote themselves to the four modernizations. We should cultivate their love for the border areas and their willingness to strike root in Ningxia. Fourth, we must work hard to create a more decent working and learning environment for them, strengthen training and continuing education, provide timely information and reference resources and make available the necessary equipment and facilities as soon as possible. At the same time, an on-going effort must be made to improve their living conditions and solve some of their practical difficulties to enable them to work better and contribute more.

Question: Some people say the "Regulations" are egalitarian and an example of "eating from the same big rice pot." What do you think?

Answer: That interpretation is incorrect. In our opinion, the "Regulations" by and large are precisely opposed to egalitarianism and "eating from the same big rice pot." By advocating that the hardworking be rewarded and the lazy punished, and upholding the principle of "distribution according to work," the "Regulations" embody the spirit of reform. Both the "Regulations" and the "Methods of Implementation" clearly demand that responsibility systems and performance appraisal systems be set up. Given the need for reform, all organizations and all enterprises must work out a concrete management and examination system. The units concerned are authorized to defer or terminate the pay or other benefits of those workers who fail to fulfill the tasks required of them under the responsibility system or who make less than a crucial contribution. The "Regulations" also make clear provisions regarding whether or not a worker is entitled to preferential treatment when he is absent, takes sick leave or becomes the object of a disciplinary action.

Moreover, the "Regulations" provide for the unprecedented promotion of intellectuals with major inventions or outstanding contributions. A prominent example is the meritorious citation and triple pay increment awarded Comrade Zhang Xianliang [1728 6343 0081], which had the approval of the regional people's government. Workers who work actively for reform or whose reasonable suggestions lead to good results will be commended and receive an award. We believe that if only every locality, every unit strictly and earnestly enforces the "Regulations" and the "Methods of Implementation", we can prevent the occurrence of egalitarianism and the practice of "eating from the same big rice pot" and enable the "Regulations" to achieve the intended effects. This office will answer in writing other specific questions arising from carrying out the "Regulations" and the "Methods of Implementation."

12581

CSO: 4005/130

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI DEVELOPS HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Liu Bingqi [0491 3521 3823]: "Shaanxi's Higher Education Moves Toward Multilevel, Multifield and Multiform Development"]

[Text] Today, Shaanxi's five short-term day universities and its short-term specialization classes affiliated to the more than 40 regular universities have a total enrollment of almost 4,000. In the past few years, these short-term universities and classes trained more than 3,000 persons in politics and law, foreign languages, finance and accounting, and business management urgently needed by the state, making a big stride in the move of Shaanxi's higher education toward multilevel, multifield and multiform development.

To change the condition of insufficient levels and specializations in its higher education, Shaanxi began by establishing in 1979 the Xian Basic University, a short-term day school, and followed it by creating the Xian, Xian Peihua Women's, Baoji and Yangling short-term day universities, which charge tuition and provide no job guarantee, and by holding short-term training classes affiliated to 22 higher schools in the Xian prefecture. This year, these short-term universities and training classes admitted more than 2,000 students, constituting about 10 percent of all higher school recruitment in the province and surpassing the total annual recruitment of specialization students by existing higher schools.

In the course of creating the short-term universities and training classes, the provincial people's government and higher education bureau fully mobilized the enthusiasm of all quarters in society. The Xian Basic University was established by utilizing the faculties and equipment of five existing schools; the Xian University borrowed the old site of a unit and receives a small amount of funds from Xian city annually; the Xian Peihua Women's University was sponsored by the democratic parties and a group of experts and professors enthusiastic in education; the Xian Science and Technology University now under preparation is organized by the provincial science and technology society and its dozens of institutes; the Baoji and Yangling Universities and the 40-plus short-term training classes fully developed the initiative of the more than 20 higher schools.

The short-term universities and training classes engage the key teachers of existing schools, utilize their ready-made texts for the particular fields and recruit students close to their admission standards. In addition, as the students are propelled by the system of no job guarantee and employment of the superior, the quality of teaching and learning is generally fairly high. Such multiform and multilevel higher education is praised as an education of "three satisfactions:" The state is satisfied, because the investment per student is only one-fifth of that of regular universities, the majors offered are flexible and geared to the needs, and the training of personnel is both fast and good. The schools are satisfied because of the additional income from tapping the potentials. The parents and students are satisfied, because more young people are given the opportunity for higher education.

6080

CSO: 4005/116

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI MEETING ON MILITIA ROLE IN ECONOMIC WORK

OW161241 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government and military district cosponsored a meeting in Laian County from 6 to 9 November to exchange experience in letting militia members take the lead in becoming well off through industrious work while carrying out their duty of defending the country.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people's armed forces departments at all levels in our province have resolutely carried out the party's line, principles, and policies and boldly reformed militia work by mobilizing militia members to play an active role in economic construction and take the lead in becoming well off through industrious work. This suits fairly well the needs of the new situation in various localities where the economic structure is being reformed. Now, in the rural areas of our province, are some 1,700 factories and more than 3,900 integrated economic establishments run by primary militia units and some 93,700 specialized households composed of militia members. The broad masses of militia members have become a vital new force in developing rural commodity production in the province.

Laian County in particular is noted for its remarkable achievements in mobilizing militia members to take the lead in becoming well off through industrious work while carrying out their duty of defending the country. The county's experience includes making ceaseless efforts to get rid of leftist influence and straighten out the guiding ideology on running the militia. In view of the new situation in rural areas with the economy developing in the direction of specialized and modernized commodity production, efforts have been made to change the previous idea of paying sole attention to specialized education and training for militia and to take the lead in implementing the party's policy of making the people rich. Among its various tasks, the county has given first priority to mobilizing militia members to become well off through industrious work and has taken resolute steps to do militia work in conjunction with economic construction.

At the above-mentioned meeting, the Laian County people's armed forces department and 19 other units and individuals in the province made either oral or written statements and exchanged experience. The participants in the meeting also made on-the-spot observations in Laian County and watched a shooting practice conducted by the militia. Among those attending the meeting were Vice Provincial Governor Meng Fulin and leading comrades of the provincial military district, including Li Pingzhang, Wang Zhaocheng, (Xi Lin), (Yuan Ping), and Wang Kaigui.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS ECONOMIC WORK

OW161043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Tu Guozhi and correspondent Guo Zheng]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Many units under the Logistics Department of the Beijing Military Region have, on their own initiative, opened their special railway lines to civilian use and set aside part of their warehouses, machinery, vehicles, and other equipment and installations as well as their technical work force to support the economic construction of our country.

At the end of last March, requested by the State Planning Commission and with the General Logistics Department's support, the Beijing Military Region dispatched a transportation team composed of more than 60 trucks and some 140 cadres and fighters to help transport Shanxi's coal to other places. Enduring the hardships of this laborious task, the cadres and fighters have worked day after day and sometimes even have had to eat and sleep outdoors. They have driven coal-laden trucks from Shanxi's Yanbei Prefecture to Qinhuangdao, a port some 1,000 li away, for shipment to key factories in the south. Until now, they have transported some 7,500 metric tons of high-quality coal for the state.

The Tianjin Municipal No 1 power plant needed urgently to bring in from other places much equipment and materials for its heat supply installation expansion project, which started last March, but there is no civil railway station near this plant. The Tianjin warehouse of a logistics sub-unit of the Beijing Military Region and the railway department concerned made careful arrangements to help resolve this transportation problem. They tapped transportation potentials and used this sub-unit's special railway line for transporting the equipment and materials required by the Tianjin Municipal No 1 power plant. This saved a great deal of manpower and money and accelerated the project. The same special railway line has also been used to transport sand and gravel to meet the shortage of building materials in Tianjin.

At present there is great demand for warehouse space in urban areas. Many warehouses under the Logistics Department of the Beijing Military Region in urban areas have volunteered to set aside the surplus space for use by local departments. The Tobacco, Wine, and Sugar Joint Corporation established by

the Xuanwu District Commercial Department of Beijing Municipality and an organization of Yunnan Province has no warehouse in Beijing. At one time the corporation had to put many of its commodities on roadside. This was not only unsafe, but also made the area unsightly. In view of this, the Beijing Supply station under the Logistics Department of the Beijing Military Region set aside an 800-square-meter warehouse for use by this corporation in order to help meet its urgent need. To support a key construction project in Tianjin, a warehouse under the Logistics Department of the Beijing Military Region made available a 20,000-square-meter storage yard for the construction unit concerned to store some 1,000 metric tons of equipment and materials.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS IMPROVE PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW190831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Article by correspondent Bai Han and reporter Feng Yinglong]

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--The party committee of the PLA Guangzhou Military Region has strengthened its leadership over the later stage of party rectification and made efforts to fulfil the task of party rectification with high quality.

The party rectification work of the party committee of the Guangzhou Military Region and leading organs of the region started at the end of November last year and is now in its later stage. The party committee of the Military Region has restudied the "decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on party rectification" and educated party members on guarding against the following three kinds of thinking: Some people, thinking that the various tasks of party rectification are about done, become listless and inert; some people, thinking that it has been almost a year since the beginning of party rectification, are tired of continuing their study; and some people, thinking that there will be more tasks at the year-end, become impatient and want to stop party rectification work to get ready for other tasks. The party committee of the military region has taken measures and strengthened its leadership over the later state of party rectification in order to fulfil the various tasks of party rectification from start to finish.

To ensure that all people will devote sufficient time to party rectification work in its later stage, the party committee of the military region has asked party organizations at various levels and all party members to make overall arrangements for their year-end tasks. The various organs have been asked to strictly control personnel leaves, stop large-scale meetings, check on attendance of study classes in party rectification, and make sure that all personnel, except for those on duty, attend classes during the period of party rectification.

The party committee of the military region has held make-up classes for those personnel who were absent at different stages of party rectification and paid attention to having them complete all studies for the various stages of party rectification. Since the beginning of party rectification, more than 60 party members of the Political and Logistics Departments of the Guangzhou Military

Region were absent from classes due to various reasons. The party committee of the military region organized them to attend concentrated training classes for a whole month during the later part of party rectification.

The party committee of the military region has grasped the handling of major problems exposed in the course of party rectification. It has taken organizational action in serious cases exposed in the course of party rectification and against persons involved in seeking private gain by abusing their power and practicing bureaucratism. It has supervised the implementation of 88 improvement projects decided on by various organs of the military region and asked various units to perfect and consolidate their work and grasp the implementation of tasks which have not been completed.

The party committee of the military region has paid attention to examining party rectification work and guarding against perfunctoriness. All units which could not meet requirement were asked to restudy and make improvement. Six operational units of the Political Department of the military region did not thoroughly understand the questions on setting straight their operations and guiding principles at discussion sessions during the phase of rectification and correction. The party committee of the Political Department resolutely decided to ask those units to "restudy," thus helping them heighten their understanding and find ways to improve their work one by one.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS CONSTRUCTION

OW191051 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] In doing army work in the period of carrying out reforms in the country, it is necessary to further eliminate leftist thinking and outmoded concepts, eradicate old ideas that fail to keep pace with the new situation, keep the whole world in view, and wholeheartedly serve national construction. This was stressed at the third plenary session of the Seventh Nanjing Military Region Party Committee which ended on 16 November.

The plenary session called for efforts to earnestly study the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on reform of the economic structure and the guidelines laid down by the symposium of the Central Military Commission in order to accelerate economic development with urban reform at the center and to quadruple agricultural and industrial output value by the turn of the century.

The plenary session stressed the following tasks:

1. More cities have been opened to the world and more key state projects have been launched in the territory of the Nanjing Military Region. All PLA units under this military region must give full support to these cities and key projects with manpower and material resources and in the technological field whenever possible.
2. It is necessary to open up new paths for the study of science and general knowledge and the training of competent personnel for the military as well as civilian industry. Efforts must be made to train talented people possessing a pioneering spirit.
3. It is necessary to commercialize production in the countryside, and to popularize outstanding achievements in promoting spiritual civilization through joint efforts of army men and civilians.
4. In order to meet the needs of developing the urban economy and fighting a future war, it is necessary to reform urban militia work.
5. All PLA personnel must closely follow the policies and decrees of the party and the state in carrying various activities in production and management.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA NAVY SUPPORTS COASTAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW192000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Zhao Zuelong]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Since the beginning of this year, naval units of the Chinese PLA have been energetically supporting coastal construction projects of various localities, taking advantage of the superiority of their equipment.

A certain unit under the North Sea Fleet, which will build a large pier at the mouth of the Huang He for the Shengli oil field, has already moved its construction equipment to the work site, and is actively engaged in carrying out a hydrologic and geological survey along the coast. In Zhejiang, construction vessels dispatched by the navy have been helping Zhenhai, Dinghai, and Shenjiamen ports to expand their piers, build new ones, or deepen the port areas by driving piles or removing silt. The navy's East Sea Fleet, which has been helping with the construction of a railway in Ningbo's Beicang port, has so far completed building eight railway bridges, a culvert, and a railway roadbed. Since last February, the fleet's commanders and fighters have contributed over 60,000 workdays to the projects, and their trucks and machinery have made over 20,000 trips for the project. In South China the engineering units, which helped Zhuhai Special Economic Zone build a breakwater that can withstand the strongest typhoon, are now helping the Santou and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones build their piers.

Since the beginning of this year, the navy's divers have helped local authorities to complete 27 difficult underwater projects, including stopping leaks of ill-fated ships and removing hazards for some dams. Weiyuan Island near Guangdong's Humen is a potentially good place for the development of tourism, except that it lacks fresh water supply. Knowing that the local government has decided to install an underwater pipeline to bring fresh water from the mainland, a certain diving unit of the navy has undertaken the project and it will soon begin the construction.

Naval departments in charge of survey, repair, design, and research have also constantly sent their engineers and technicians to support coastal construction. To help construct a freeway along the Jiaozhouwan in Qingdao, the navy has sent its engineers, technicians, and surveyors to help with the survey

of the coast and design of the freeway. When a surveying unit of the navy found that departments concerned in Shandong lacked the technicians and equipment needed for a coastal survey, it promptly dispatched a dozen or so vessels and 1,200 officers and men to do the job. They covered nearly 60,000 km of an 800 km area of the coast and collected large amounts of valuable hydrologic and geological information, and their achievements have been highly acclaimed by the Shandong Provincial People's Government.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA SCHOOL BOOSTS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW191233 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] An on-the-spot meeting on joint Army-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization was held by the PLA General Staff Department at the PLA Nanjing Communications Engineering College this morning. Responsible comrades of the Political Department of the PLA General Staff Department, the Political Department of the PLA Nanjing Military Region, the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, and the Nanjing City CPC Committee as well as some 200 representatives of various organs of the PLA General Staff Department, various PLA units, various academies and schools, various scientific research units, and 133 local units attended the meeting. Feng Zheng, director of the Political Department of the PLA General Staff Department, transmitted greetings from a leading comrade of the PLA General Staff Department and delivered a speech.

The PLA Nanjing Communications Engineering College was one of the units of the entire Army which started the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization together with the people fairly early. In the past several years, the college has raised ideological understanding and given full play to its technical superiority in meeting the need to cultivate capable people and support the four modernizations. It has constantly developed activities to build socialist spiritual civilization together with the people while laying stress on its central task.

The contents of building socialist spiritual civilization include learning from Lei Feng, doing good things, improving the environment and order, and using knowledge to support the government and help the people. Since the beginning of this year, the college has signed agreements with more than 10 local units on scientific and technological cooperation. It has also helped local units run various educational classes and technical training classes, held lecture classes on electronic computers and scientific knowledge, provided local units with scientific and technical information, supported local enterprises in carrying out economic reform, and taken other action to assist the people with knowledge. Its efforts have achieved significant results.

In the past several years, 15 of the 22 joint centers established by the college and local units have been named advanced units by the province and various cities and prefectures. The fourth team of the 1981 class of the

college's first department was named an advanced collective in learning from Lei Feng by the CYL Central Committee. At the first national meeting of advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents held in August this year, the college was named a pace setter in building socialist spiritual civilization together with the people.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN PLA UNITS LISTEN TO VIETNAM WAR REPORT

SK200117 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 19 November, the organs of Jinan Military Region ceremoniously held a meeting at the Bayi Auditorium to listen to the first report given by the report group of heroes and model fighters rising in the self-defense battles against Vietnam at Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, and Zhang Zhi; (Zhang Xuecheng), member of the liaison group in charge of party rectification of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee; Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; He Zonggui, mayor of Jinan City; cadres and fighters from the organs and the PLA units stationed in Jinan City; and representatives of the mass and youths--some 2,000 persons in all.

At the meeting, Comrade (Yi Dengpan), leader of the first report sub-group and commander of a certain PLA division stationed in the border area of Yunnan Province, introduced the general situation prevailing in self-defense battles against Vietnam at Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas.

At the meeting, Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, delivered a speech in which he highly praised the heroic achievements scored by battle heroes and heroic and model units. He also urged the PLA units throughout the military region to learn from them and to heighten their fighting will of revolution so as to accelerate the pace of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing PLA units.

The first sub-group of the report group of heroes and model fighters rising in the self-defense battles against Vietnam arrived at Jinan City on 11 November. On the afternoon of 18 November, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun and Chen Renhong, received all members of the report group. Following its activities in Jinan City, the group will tour various major units under the military region to give reports.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAN HUAIZHI ON ROLE OF PLA EDUCATION CENTERS

OW191415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 19 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Li Ciying and correspondent Dong Qingjiu]

[Excerpts] Xian, 19 November (XINHUA)--The 9 regional education coordination centers established by more than 80 PLA military institutes and schools across the country have played an active role in strengthening the development of these institutes and schools and in accelerating the training of personnel.

At a recent experience-exchange meeting of education coordination centers of military academies and schools held in Xian, Assistant Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi pointed out: The education coordination centers represent a new achievement in the reform of military institutes and schools. Henceforth, we should not only strengthen cooperation among military institutes and schools in one region but also cooperation between military institutes and schools on one hand and localities on the other as well as among military institutes and schools in different regions, and must turn our military schools into open schools brimming with vigor.

Since their establishment in 1980, the education coordination centers have pooled the strength of the various units together to make up for one another's deficiencies and share one another's strong points, thus overcoming the limitations of the individual schools.

The coordination among military institutes and schools has promoted the exchange of experience, the transfer of information, and the popularization and application of new technology. In the past 5 years, the coordination centers have sponsored more than 600 experience-exchange and on-the-spot meetings, and exchanged and reproduced a great amount of teaching materials including films and video and audio cassettes. The coordination centers have also made joint efforts to solve some common key problems in education and completed, through coordination, many tasks which had remained unfinished for a long period.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMY CADRES ACQUIRE SKILLS FOR CIVILIAN WORK

OW191105 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, there has been an overall improvement in general and professional knowledge among army cadres transferred to civilian work this year. A large number of army cadres possessing knowledge, special skills, and managerial experience has been transferred to and welcomed by the respective localities.

Among the army cadres transferred to civilian work this year, many have taken various special training courses for cadres offered by television colleges, self-study colleges, correspondence colleges, and other institutions of higher learning. Many have attended dual-purpose personnel training classes run by PLA units, including farm machinery, finance and accounting, medicine and health, and enterprise management. They have acquired professional skills and obtained special technical qualification certificates jointly issued by the PLA units and localities concerned.

At present, many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in the country are actively preparing for speciality training of army cadres transferred to civilian work. Many of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have set up professional training centers and mapped out detailed training plans. Some of them also plan to open classes at institutions of higher learning to train the transferred army cadres.

According to the departments concerned, after being accepted by the various localities, all army cadres transferred to civilian work this year will go through a certain period of speciality training before assuming their work.

CSO: 4005/205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LAOSHAN HEROES' REPORTS--This morning, the No. 4 subgroup of the Kunming Military Region report group of Laoshan and Zheyinshan heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese gave their first report in the hall of the Wuhan Military Region. Over 1,000 commanders and fighters of the organs and units of the military region listened to reports on their deeds. The report meeting was attended by leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the Wuhan area Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Wang Qun, Tian Ying, Li Guangjun, Zhang Wannian, (Hou Runtao), Ren Rong, Wang Zhan, Tang Jiao, Wang Chun, Li Huamin, Xie Tangzhong, and Wang Xin. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/205

FREEDOM FOR LITERARY CREATION URGED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 pp 61-62

[Article by Huai Bing [2037 0393]: "Who Should Have the Power to Decide the Fate of a Literary Work?"]

[Text] Mainland China's literature and arts, which had gradually been recovering, were in the doldrums last winter during the campaign against spiritual pollution, in sharp contrast to the spectacular reforms in the economy. It seems that the Chinese leadership has lately become aware of this situation and taken actions -- criticizing unreasonable literary and artistic policies, counter-criticizing works which had earlier been branded as spiritual pollutants, and positively guiding writers on how to reflect new subject matter from realities, etc. In short, the leadership has been encouraging writers to create boldly and confidently, with little inhibition or fear.

A Breakthrough in Official Attitude

In China, questions of literary and artistic work are essentially questions of leadership. Under the control of layer upon layer of literary and artistic officials, writers and artists indeed find it hard to create freely. This led RENMIN RIBAO to publish on 3 September a commentary entitled, "Abolish Literary and Artistic Dictatorship and Improve Artistic Leadership." The article discloses that a leader of the Central Committee recently made the following comment on movies, "We should resolve to abolish in future the practice of letting one person decide the fate of a movie, including whether or not it could be shown in public." The article says, "This comment is very significant and complies with the Central Committee's traditional spirit in favor of artistic freedom and in opposition to artistic and cultural dictatorship. It is also in line with literary and artistic principles."

The article analyzes, "Literary creation is the product of complex mental labor. The ideological tendencies and artistic merits or demerits of some literary and artistic works are easier to assess than others. In most cases, the significance, value and success or otherwise of a work cannot be ascertained here and now but must be put through the test of history and practice. Therefore, it would not do for one person alone

to hand down a verdict, sentencing a work to "death" or letting it "live". This is particularly true with controversial works. As far as literary criticism is concerned, moreover, the masses are the authoritative critics." "We should listen to the people more often, and let them examine the works and discuss them. We should pool their collective wisdom. It is clearly a more comprehensive and proper approach to come to a conclusion of the basis thorough discussions than letting one person taking decisions casually."

This is the most open attitude demonstrated so far by the Chinese Communists regarding literary and artistic work. In my opinion, it took the Chinese Communists 40 years of literary practice, including many twists and turns, many setbacks and reversals, and at a cost of much blood and tears, to come to the conclusion embodied in the directive "firmly abolishing one-man-rule in literary and artistic work." This directive is as important as the instruction by Deng Xiaoping at the fourth national congress of Chinese literary and artistic workers in November 1979. Deng Xiaoping said, "As a complex form of mental labor, literature and arts depend heavily on the exercise of his own creativity by the writer or the artist. Only they could decide what to write and how to write through their exploration in literary and artistic practice. There should be no undue interference in this area."

The History of "Literary and Artistic Dictatorship"

The history of literature and arts in China since the founding of the People's Republic can be considered a chronicle of literary dictatorship. The movie, "The Life of Wu Xun [2976 6064] was "sentenced to death" on the strength of Mao Zedong's word alone on 20 May 1951. He commented, "Wu Xun lived in the waning years of the Qing Dynasty, a time when the Chinese people were waging a magnificent struggle against foreign aggression and internal reactionary feudal rulers. But instead of doing anything that came remotely close to undermining the feudal economic base and its superstructure, he frantically propagandized feudal civilization, and, in order to secure the position he did not have in such propaganda, obsequiously and shamelessly curried favor with reactionary feudal rulers. Should we sing the praise of such repulsive behavior?" In the wake of Mao Zedong's verdict, a nation-wide campaign went underway to criticize the movie. It is precisely because of this bad precedent set by Mao Zedong that all later criticism of literature and arts and of literary opinion fell under his dictatorship, including the criticism of the studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber," the struggle against the "Hu Feng [5170 7364] counterrevolutionary clique", the struggle against the "rightist faction", and the criticism of "The Dismissal of Hai Rui."

Has this situation changed since the fall of the gang of four? It has not, as the following facts show. On March 27, 1981, Deng Xiaoping told the leaders of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, "We must criticize the movie script, 'Bitter Love'. It is a question of upholding the four basic principles. ("Selected Works

of Deng Xiaoping," p 337) JIEFANGJUN BAO soon followed up with a commentary on 20 April, "Four Basic Principles Must Not be Violated: A Critique of the Film Script, 'Bitter Love,'" thereby launching the campaign against "Bitter Love." Deng Xiaoping subsequently kept up his attack on the script and the movie based on it, "The Sun and Man." For example, he told the leaders of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee on 17 July 1981, "I've taken a look at the movie, 'The Sun and Man,' which is based on 'Bitter Love.' Whatever the writer's motives, the only impression the movie conveys is that both communism and socialism are bad. The way he vilifies the socialist system, where is his party spirit?" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 396) As a result, "Bitter Love" was doomed and there was no room left for any discussion or refutation. Is this not literary dictatorship?

Although he was criticized because of "Bitter Love," Bai Hua [4101 2901] nevertheless was allowed to continue writing and escaped literary death, Mao Zedong-style. The very talented Ye Wenfu [5509 2429 4395], on the other hand, had no such luck. In the same speech he delivered on 7 July 1981, Deng Xiaoping had this criticism for one young poet, "After the 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee, the General Political Department has raised the question of criticizing 'Bitter Love.' It was shocked to come across some materials recently. A young poet made a wild speech at Beijing Normal University, which, some students said, has undone in one fell swoop all the ideological political work by the party among the students. In short, it demands departing from the socialist way, rejecting party leadership and bourgeois liberalization."

The "young poet" is none other than Ye Wenfu. Why Ye Wenfu? In 1978, Ye Wenfu published his political lyrical poem, "General, You Must Not Do This." in SHI KAN, No 8, to the hearty applause of the masses long suffering under the yoke of privilege. Although Ye Wenfu was then the target of strong protests by the "generals" in power, he was not criticized. He was spared by the scriptwriting seminar (addressed by Hu Yaobang) held in Spring 1980 at the instigation of the Chinese Communist leadership, even though it criticized some famous works which exposed privilege, eg., "If I Were Real," and "In the Social Files." However, as soon as Deng had spoken, Ye Wenfu's name was mentioned in Circular No 30 issued in August 1981 which unleashed the attack on "bourgeois liberalization." Those of his works which had previously been approved and others ("General, have a good scrub" and "I Am a Moth." Please see "Chinese Neo-realistic Literature: Selected Works," 3d ed) have all been criticized. Reliable sources say Ye Wenfu has been placed on two-year probation within the party as a disciplinary measure.

The above facts show that in the past Chinese leadership could decide not only the fate of a literary work but also the literary work but also the literary fate of many writers. The harm this practice could do is terrifying.

Revising a Principle

The commentary in RENMIN RIBAO makes a point which has aroused public anxiety, despite its reasonableness. It says, "it is relatively easy to determine the ideological tendencies and artistic merits of some literary and artistic works." This is tantamount to absolving past literary dictatorship of its responsibility and paving the way for similar practices in future. In effect it says that such works as "Bitter Love," "If I Were Real," We Wenfu's two "General" poems and "The Grass", etc., all belong to that literary category whose "ideological tendencies and artistic merits" can be determined relatively easily so that dictatorship in this area is justified. If this line of argument is accepted, then anyone who want to exercise literary dictatorship in the future can assert with perfect assurance, "such and such a work belongs to that group the ideological tendency and artistic merits of which can be determined fairly easily. It is clearly opposed to socialism and should be 'sentenced to death'."

In fact, an overriding principle should be established to the following effect: No single individual should be allowed to decide the fate of literary and artistic works, even those with obvious ideological tendencies and artistic merits, because more important than the individual are tens of thousands of people acting as critics.

We should also see that in Chinese society today, politicians often look at literary works through a magnifying glass. They basically do not trust writers and always view them with suspicion. Consequently, I believe our leaders in future should adopt the position that the significance, value and success of all works often cannot be clearly known right away and must be put through the test of history and practice. For the moment, even more important is that we "should listen to and accept the opinions of the masses."

Make Popularity Our Criterion

On 13 September, ZHONGGUO QINGNIEN BAO published a commentary titled, "Songs Must Be Judged by the Masses" which points out, "There is another common phenomenon in the judging of songs. Some outstanding songs are highly popular with the public and spread far and wide among the young people, only to be ignored, eliminated and condemned as 'popular songs.' On the other hand, some fine songs may be highly recommended but fail to catch on among the masses. They simply sink into obscurity and fail to meet expectations. The people have complained about this situation which has also generated dissatisfaction on the part of musicians. The ZHONGGUO QINGNIEN BAO commentator believes this is not only a difference in taste but also involves the criteria to be used in the judging of songs. How should song be judged? By whom? What should be the criteria? The commentator quoted Zhou Enlai's instructions to the music and dance seminar in 1963, 'What the people love and hear and want to see should determine whether a song or dance is good or bad.'"

His conclusion was, "A good song should bring together what is fine ideologically and artistically. The people should do the assessment. Only those songs can be regarded as good which circulate far and wide among the masses -- this is the main criterion, perhaps the only objective criterion, by which we can judge songs." In my opinion, this is a correct application of the saying "practice is the only objective way to find out the truth" to literary and artistic work.

By publishing successively within 10 days two substantive articles on the open policy towards literature and arts, Beijing hopes to remove the shadow cast over literature and arts by the anti-spiritual pollution campaign last year. What is the response of writers and artists? Will this move bring about a new peak in literary creativity? Let's wait and see.

12581

CSO: 4005/063

NO DISCUSSION OF MACAO DURING LI'S PORTUGAL STAY

HK140617 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 84 p 22

[By Donald Cheung]

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Nov--Talks between Portugal and China during the state visit here by Chinese President Li Xiannian are to center on areas of "mutual interest," including Africa, trade and Portugal's plan to join the European Economic Community.

There were many questions to be considered and "you can begin with the world situation as a whole," one official Lisbon source said.

But Macao has definitely been ruled out as an official topic of discussion during Mr Li's visit, scheduled to begin on Friday.

The SCM POST has learned that Africa will be discussed by officials of both governments as Portugal is particularly interested in arriving at a "stable situation in southern Africa," including such countries as Angola and Mozambique, while China is regarded as taking a greater interest in the African continent.

"It will be interesting to listen to what Chinese officials will have to say about it (Africa) and we are open to exchanging information with them," the source said.

Experienced observers in Lisbon said they were waiting to see if China would urge Portugal to take a strong "anti-Soviet" stand in Africa.

On the economic front, it is expected that Portugal will try to talk China into entering some economic cooperation projects, covering such areas as electronics and textiles.

There will also be discussions on cultural exchanges.

During the state visit, President Li is expected to meet a cross section of Portugal's political leaders, including his counterpart, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the prime minister, Mr Mario Soares and members of the Portuguese parliament.

He will also visit Oporto, Portugal's second major city.

The Macao issue will not be discussed during the visit. This had already been revealed by the Macao Governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa.

Official sources in Lisbon stress that both countries have agreed "officially and privately" not to raise the issue.

One source even suggested that this was one condition stipulated by the Chinese for the president's four-day visit.

The latest information seems to have reaffirmed China's position over Macao's future.

The country's leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has recently been quoted as saying that the Macao question may not have to be raised for another seven or eight years.

"We have agreed not to include the Macao issue in the official agenda. It is not a problem at the moment," said one Portuguese official.

Lisbon observers feel that the ball is now in the Chinese court and the initiative must come from Peking on when negotiations start.

Their thinking seems to be in line with that of the Portuguese Government.

"Since we have told the Chinese that Macao is part of Chinese territory, we are open to discussing it with China when it considers it is the right moment," said one Foreign Ministry official.

Portugal has tried to return Macao to Peking's control but the offer was declined.

The first attempt was during the cultural revolution in China when General Nobre de Carvalho indicated his government would surrender Macao rather than stay in humiliation.

The late Mr Ho Yin helped work out terms that enabled the Portuguese to remain. Then in the mid-1970s, after pro-Soviet communists seized power in Lisbon, they sent a delegation to China with a new offer to give up Macao.

But members of the delegation were virtually told to shut up and go away.

Although no definite timetable is forecast, Portuguese officials are convinced the transfer of Macao's administration to China must be dealt with through negotiations similar to those on Hong Kong.

"This is obvious because we have to talk about the technical problems of transferring."

Likening the scenario to a company takeover, one official said that both sides must go to the negotiating table to ensure a smooth transfer.

The news of keeping Macao out of the Sino-Portuguese talks during Mr Li's visit caught some Western diplomats in Lisbon off guard as they thought it would be an obvious topic.

They nevertheless viewed the state visit with interest and attached importance to it.

CSO: 4000/038

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR'S UK VISIT MAY HELP HONG KONG

HK160417 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 84 p 14

[From Michael Chugani]

[Text] London, 15 November--Hong Kong's special relationship with Guangdong is expected to be highlighted when Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher meets the province's governor. Mr Liang Ninguang, who arrived in London today.

Mr Liang, who is in London on a 2-week visit which may have important side-effects for Hong Kong, is being given red-carpet treatment.

He will meet Mrs Thatcher on Wednesday and issues expected to be discussed include the Daya Bay nuclear plant and trade between Britain and China.

Officials in London say the meeting underlines Mrs Thatcher's close interest in Hong Kong and China.

The officials say it is right that the two should meet to exchange views now that Britain and China have initialled an agreement on the future of Hong Kong, even though this will be a largely courtesy call.

Mrs Thatcher is due to visit Hong Kong and China around 20 December to formally sign the Hong Kong agreement, which makes Wednesday's meeting even more valuable.

Mr Liang accompanied by a party of five, will spend 2 weeks travelling across the country with a shopping list aimed at boosting China's trade with Britain.

Chinese officials in London say both sides are anxious to improve trade, which is described as "not so significant now."

High on Mr Liang's priority is the planned Daya Bay nuclear power station.

He and his party will be visiting three GEC factories to inspect turbine generators and other nuclear power equipment.

Other highlights of his itinerary include a visit to the country's largest oil terminal at Sullom Voe in the north, an oil rig in the North Sea, British Aerospace, electronic plants and power stations.

British officials hope the visit will lead to lucrative orders for British technology from the Chinese.

They say any commercial contracts that materialise from the visit could benefit Hong Kong, which is strategically placed to gain from any future nuclear and oil industries that spring up in Guangdong.

CSO: 4000/043

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